GAZETTE OF THE REGULAR

AND VOLUNTEER FORCES.

VOLUME XXII.—NUMBER 46. WHOLENUMBER 1136.

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NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JUNE 13, 1885.

SIX DOLLARS PER YEAR.
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THE colored troops will be encouraged to learn that two of their number-Sergeant Major B. Mor-RELL, 25th Infantry, and Quartermaster Sergeant J. FITZGERALD, 24th Infantry—have been appointed Ordnance Sergeants and assigned tostations.

Bids were opened by the Chief of Ordnance of the Army on Wednesday for furnishing twenty breech-loading, steel-filled guns of 3.2 inch calibre. The West Point Foundry and the South Boston Iron Works were the bidders, the former submitting the lowest figures, \$515 each against \$600 by the South Boston Company.

WE alluded recently to the table of appointments and casualties in the rank of Major and Paymaster, U. S. A., from Jan. 1, 1861, to June 1, 1885, which has been prepared by General ROCHESTER, Paymaster General. A more careful examination of it since it was printed shows the following statistics of changes: Resigned, 21; retired, 20; promoted, 17; died, 15; honorably discharged, 3; discharged, 1; dismissed, 3; rejected by the Senate, 1; cashiered, 2; transferred to the line, 1, viz.: Major T. T. THORNBURG; transferred to the line, 2, viz.: DAVID HUNTER, Colonel, 6th Cavalry; R. B. MARCY, Inspector General. In this period of a little over fourteen years there have been six Paymaster Generals, viz. : LARNED, ANDREWS, BRICE, ALVORD, BROWN, and ROCHESTER.

A CORRESPONDENT writes us that Batteries I and M, 2d Artillery, under command of Captain J. GALES RAMSAY, which left Fort McHenry, Md., June 1, arrived at New Orleans, La., (Jackson Barracks), June 4, at 8 A. M., having been delayed twelve hours en route. Batteries C and D, under Major W. P. GRAVES, joined them at Shenandoah Junction, Va., and travelled with them as far as Mobile, en route for Mount Vernon Arsenal, Ala. The command are well pleased with Jackson Barracks, though the heat and mosquitoes are fairly ahead of McHenry. Our correspondent says further: "The trip was rendered rather unpleasant by the delays, heat, and inexpres sible dust; and an evident lack of advance arrangements, which should have been more thoroughly attended to. It demonstrated the fact that either an agent of the Q. M. Dept. should accompany the troops or one from the contracting railroad, familiar with the terms of the contract and with power to enforce it, and to see that proper cars properly equipped, are furnished. It was with difficulty that even water for the coolers was obtained, and many minor conveniences were altogether overlooked.

THE London Times reports that at the yearly meeting of the Society of Friends, held in London during the last week in May, written and verbal reports were received, giving the most encouraging accounts of the work done among the North American Indians. "It was stated that the Modoc Indians had in large numbers joined the Society of Friends, and that their Chief is now a minister in the Society, and had, some time since, refused to permit any of the tribe to go on the warpath to rese some who had been taken prisoners by a hostile tribe, but had led his followers to pray for their The Senecas, a tribe that had for a long

among them, had also been converted, and their Chief, now an elder among the Indian Friends, had recently, with his wife, attended one of their yearly meetings." This is certainly encouraging, and possibly some of our officers who come in contact with the Indians may have observed among them an increased demand for broad-brimmed hats. It may be, too, that the Arizonians are mistaken in ascribing the outrages in that Territory to GERONIMO and his band, and that they have really left their reservation for the purpose of attending a Friends' yearly

THE Secretary of War, as we mentioned some time ago, seems to be desirous of limiting the detail of officers of the Army, as instructors in State colleges and universities, to those of the artillery arm. Several applications have been received recently for the detail of infantry officers to such duty, to all of which the Adjt. General has responded that it was the purpose of the Department to make the selections in future from the artillery officers. There have been quite a number of applications from these officers for college duty since it became known that the selections were to be made from their branch exclu-

THE Ordnance Department of the Army issued advertisements for proposals this week as follows:

advertisements for proposals this week as follows:

For furnishing five 2-barrelled Pratt and Whitney improved Gardner Machine Guns, cal. 45, (using the rife ball-cartridge, model 1881), complete with carriages, limbers, implements, equipments, and all the accessories necessary to their complete working in service, delivered at the National Armory, Springfield, Massachusetts.

For two thousand Colt's Army Revolvers (U. S. standard), like model pistol No. 114,475 in this Office, cal. 45, with one screw driver each. Also the following-named spare parts for the same, viz.:

200 Sear and stop-boltsprings, 200 Stop-bolt screws.

200 Garand screws, 200 Ejector-prings, 200 Ejector-tube screws, 200 Ejector-springs, 200 Sear and stop-bolt spring (combined) screws, 200 Guard screws, long; 200 Hammer screws, 200 Firing-pin rivets, 200 Firing-pin riv

200 Guard screws, short;
200 Hammer screws, sorted.
200 Trigger sorews, sorted.
2200 Trigger sorews,
For twenty 10-barrel Gatling guns, calibre .45, with latest improvements, extractors to spring over flange of cartridge shell, and eighty feed magazines for these guns, together with the necessary implements and appendages, including pointing levers, all to be properly boxed and delivered at the National Armory, Springfield, Massechusetts.

In connection with the article entitled "A Vexed Question," we are reminded of the contention of the late General HENRY C. WAYNE that WASHINGTON never accepted the rank of Lieutenant-General, conferred upon him in 1778 by the nomination of Presi dent Adams and the unanimous confirmation of the Senate. Mr. Adams, on the 2d of July, 1798, nominated "George Washington, of Mount Vernon, to be Lieutenant-General and Commander-in-Chief of all the armies raised or to be raised in the United States." In his letter in reply to the nomination, as General WAYNE shows, WASHINGTON "ignored the office of Lieutenant-General completely, and only accepted the office of Commanderin-Chief, conditioned upon the contingency of war with France. which did not follow." "The reason with France, which did not follow." for this silent declination of the commission of Lieutenant-General, as given to me by General JES-SUP," General WAYNE says, "was that Mr. ADAMS had authorized Mr. McHenny, Secretary of War, to promise to General Washington that, in the event of his being called into active service, his old and superior grade of General should be revived for him." This statement was made in an article published by General WAYNE in a Savannah paper Sept. period resisted the advent of any white people 18, 1882. In a note to us accompanying a copy of

his article, Gen. WAYNE says: "When the Lieutenant-Generalcy was created, Mr. ADAMS had in view for the office Major-General Knox, as history indicates, as it was known that Washington was too infirm to take the field, and when Washington held the tender to him in abeyance, Mr. Adams proposed Knox as second in command. But Washington would not have it and insisted upon Hamilton, next C. C. PINCKNEY and third KNOX."

We publish this week the names of nearly 600 officers of the Army with the dates of their retirement. These include all the field officers of Cavalry, Artillery, and Infantry, and captains and lieutenants in these arms who retire previous to the year 1902; also all the General Officers, all the officers of the Adju tant General's, Inspector-General's, Judge-Advocate General's, and Pay Departments, all the officers below the rank of Captain in the Quartermaster's, Subsistence, Medical, and Ordnance Departments and in the Corps of Engineers. We have arranged the names in the order of rank, in the several corps and arms of the Service, which is the most convenient form. This list is the most complete thus far published, and though it is not official, it is, we believe, correct, possible clerical and typographical errors excepted. If any such errors are discovered, we shall be glad if officers will do us the kindness of calling our attention to them. The latest retirement, that of Major William H. Comegys, occurs thirty-two years from now on February 15, 1917. The list has cost us much labor in collecting the data from various sources which explains why it has not been published earlier.

THE Russian General KORUPATKIN, SKOBELEFF'S right hand man, writing on the Chinese question, stated: "I greatly fear an attack from China, as it would be impossible to say where it would end. The Chinese were arming slowly but continuously. No one knew the strength of an army the Chinese might be able to throw across the frontier, and it might prove so stupendous in numbers that no force Russia had available to place in time to meet them would have the power to stem so destructive a wave of Celestials." As an evidence of progress in China it is mentioned that the Pekin authorities have decided to appoint an agent in London, who shall be skilled in international law, with a salary of \$10,000 a year. His duties will be to advise the Chinese Government and ambassador upon matters arising in his sphere. The appointment will be thrown open to candidates, who will be required to be proficient in English and European international law, and in the law and tongue of China. Speaking of the ignorance and incompetence of Chinese officers Broad Arrow says: "The real strength of the Chinese for purposes of war must be sought for in their over-whelming numbers, their disregard for life, their dogged persistence in attaining their ends, and their power of wearing out an antagonist by reason of the terrible drain in men and means which a struggle with so colossal a nation must inevitably entail on a European power. These are China's real sources of strength, and there is reason to believe that some of her most influential statesmen are fully alive to this fact."

ALREADY energetic arrangements are being made for the annual reunion of the Army of the Cumber-land which takes place September 16 and 17, at Grand Rapids, Mich.

ARMOR AS TESTED IN BATTLE.

A PACES

ARMOR AS TESTED IN BATTLE.

The Engineer considers the subject of the protective power of armor-plate as thus far proved in actual war, citing: 1. The battle of Lissa, July, 1866. 2. The action at Cartegena, Spain, Oct. 11, 1873, between the Numancia, flagship of the insurgent Spanish ehief, Contreras, and the Vitoria, of Admiral Lobo's squadron. 3. The fight between the British unarmored cruisers Shah and Amethyst and the rebel Peruvian ironclad Hiascar, May 29, 1877. 4. The fight between the Huascar and the Blanco Encalada, Oct. 8, 1879, at Lissa. The Austrian ironclads engaged were all armored along the entire extent of their water-lines, the plating ranging from 2½ in. to 5 in. in thickness. The aggregate armament of the seven armor-plated ships consisted of 173 guns, seventy-four of which were 6-in. rifled cast iron Wahrendorf breech-loading guns, and the remainder 48-pounder smooth-bores. The Italian ironclad fleet numbered twelve vessels, four of which were but imperfectly protected at the ends. viz. the Re di Portugallo. Re d' Italia. Varese. guns, and the remainder 48-pounder smooth-bores. The Italian ironelad fleet numbered twelve vessels, four of which were but imperfectly protected at the ends, viz., the Re di Portugallo, Re d' Italia, Varese, and Pulestro. The total number of guns was 248, all rifled, ranging in calibre from the 6½-in. Cavalli breech-loader to the 9-in. Armstrong muzzle-loader. The Don Juan exhibits the most important shot marks, three in number, produced by 300 lb. shot, two of which, with a penetration of about 4 in., are on a level with the ports, whilst the third is forward, just below the water-line, having penetrated to the extent of nearly 4½ in. The formation of these marks shows that they were caused by 9 in rifled shot. The armor-plating stood remarkably well, not a single crack being visible on the surface.

The only remaining shot mark of consequence is one produced by a 7-in. steel projectile, which perforated the thin armor of the Ferdinand Max in a slanting direction, and remained embedded in the backing. It will be observed that even the 300 lb. Armstrong shot failed to perforate the 4½-in. armor, although this projectile is supposed to be capable of penetrating 8 in. of iron armor at a range of 500 yards. The Austrian report says that the great loss in killed and wounded sustained by the Italian fleet was chiefly due to the fact that the Austrian projectiles "struck the edges of the plates near the ports, sending a hailstorm of fragments into the interior of the vessels. No such splintering occurred with the Austrian plates."

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near the ports, sending a hailstorm of fragments into the interior of the vessels. No such splintering occurred with the Austrian plates."

It should be observed that the Italian naval authorities, then as now, were in favor of hard and brittle armor plates of French manufacture, while the Austrians followed the Sheffield system of tough armor. Early in the battle the Italian ironclad Red Italia was disabled in her steering gear, which was unprotected by armor, and in this condition she was rammed and sunk by the Austrian flagship, the Ferdinand Max. The loss of the Pulestro was due to a similar cause, and the Austrian ironclad Drache was, in consequence of her superior manœuvring qualities, able to pour broadside after broadside of shot and shell into her unarmored stern, until she caught fire and blew up.

At Cartagena, the Numancia, 7305 tons, had 5-inch armor, eight 10-inch and eight 7-inch Armstrong guns. The chief vessel of Admiral Lobo's squadron was the Vitoria, 7,250 tons, 5½-inch armor, eight 9-inch and three 8-inch Armstrong guns. The chief interest of the action centres in a short duel between the Vitoria and Numancia, which ended, however, by mutual consent, when affairs began to assume a serious aspect. This occurred when, according to a Spanish report, "a shell from the Vitoria killed seven men on board the Numancia, including M. Moya, vice-president of the Junta of Cartagena, and wounded eighteen others. This shell penetrated the unarmored portion of the vessel on the port side, exploded on the quarterdeck, knocked away the wheel and the head of the aft capstan, and seriously damaged the mainmast at a height of 8 feet above the deck. One portion of the shell shivered the mainyard, while another fragment entered the battery through the after hatch, and destroyed an iron deck beam on the port side." In this action the armored pertions of the Vitoria and Numancia were struck eight and fourtent times respectively by heavy shot, but no serious damage was done, as the projectiles failed to pierce the

In the engagement between the Shah and An thyst and the Huascar off the port of Paccaba In the engagement between the Shah and Amethyst and the Husscar off the port of Paeocha, different kinds of projectiles and fragments of shells destroyed the irons of the Husscar, which served for holding the sacks, as also the wooden base on which they rested.

Nearly a hundred projectiles struck the vessel, principally about the upper works, funnel, masts, boats, etc., all of which were destroyed or seriously damaged; but the 64-pounder shells were useless against even the thinnest portions of the Husscar's armor.

In the fight with the Almirante Cochrane and the Blanco Encalada, each mounted six 9-in. muzzleloading Armstrongs and protected by armor from 4½ in. to 9 in., exclusive of an inner skin of 1½ in. As these vessels were built from designs by Sir E. J. Reed, they were, of course, well protected in all parts by armor plating. The commander of the Cochrane, Capt. Latorre, aware of the superior manœuvring qualities of his ship, as well as of the weak points in the design of his antagonist, kept in

the wake of the Huascar, directing his fire chiefly against her unarmored stern and other vulnerable portions of her hull. In the course of the fight the hull, turret, etc.; of the Huascar were struck twenty times by heavy shot, ten of which perforated the armor, whilst five glaneed off. The remainder of the shots took effect in the unprotected portions of the hull, principally in the stern, destroying the steering gear and rendering the vessel unmanageable. The 5½-in. turret armor was pierced twice, the 4-in. armor once, the 3-in. armor four times, the 2-in. armor twice, and the 2-in. armor once. The projectiles which perforated the turret armor and partially disabled the guns were fired by the Cochrane at a range of only about twelve yards. A few minutes later the Blanco Encalada came up, and passing within twenty-five yards of the Huascar's stern, discharged a raking broadside into her, which killed or wounded many of her crew. The only damage sustained by the Cochrane was caused by two shells which penetrated the unarmored portion of her hull on the starboard quarter above the water-line armor, and wounded ten men, whilst the Blanco Encalada received no injury whatever. Notwithstanding the terrible battering sustained by the Peruvian vessel, her engines at the close of the engagement were in perfect working order, thanks to the protection afforded them by the water-line armor. This circumstance alone is of sufficient importance to justify the demand for the utmost possible protection in our new ironclads. Had the steering gear been equally well protected, the Huascar might perhaps have effected her escape, or have succeeded in ramming the Cochrane during the first stage of the action, in which case her superior speed would have enabled her to outdistance the Blanco Encalada.

Unfortunately, however, her steering gear was three times, so that she was unmanage.

first stage of the action, in which case her superior speed would have enabled her to outdistance the Blanco Encalada.

Unfortunately, however, her steering gear was shot away three times, so that she was unmanageable during the greater part of the action. Another fact worth attention is that no less than 50 per cent. of the projectiles which struck the armor plating glanced off, though in some instances the plates were only 2½ in. in thickness, while every shell which hit the unarmored parts of the hull penetrated into the interior of the vessel, where it exploded. The armor plates of the Huascar appear to have been of a very good quality, for though several were pierced by the heavy Chilian projectiles, not one was "wrecked," as was the case with many of the brittle French plates on the Italian vessels at Lissa. "In conclusion," says the Engineer, "the chief lessons as regards armor taught by the foregoing ironclad engagements may be briefly summarized as follows: (1) The details of construction, and consequently the weak points of every ironclad, are known to the enemy. (2) The want of strongly armored transverse bulkheads led to the destruction of the Palestro at Lissa, and in a great degree to the surrender of the Huascar at Punta Angamos. (3) Armor of the thinnest kind in use affords a consider-

mored transverse bulkheads led to the destruction of the Palestro at Lissa, and in a great degree to the surrender of the Huascar at Punta Angamos. (3) Armor of the thinnest kind in use affords a considerable amount of protection against oblique fire, and if penetrated has a tendency to localize the effect of the swill

penetrated has a tendency to localize the effect of the explosion of the shell.

It must, of course, be borne in mind that all the vessels referred to above were armored with either hammered or rolled iron plates, the best of which are about 30 per cent. inferior in resisting power to the modern compound armor, as now employed in the British, German, Russian, and most other navies. It may be observed that the maximum thickness of armor has, for the present at least, been reached in the case of H. M. S. Inflexible, viz., 24 in., and there is now a tendency among English and French naval architects to reduce the maximum thickness to about 18 in., as demonstrated by the latest designs. There is, however, a great difference in the manner in which the weight so saved has been utilized in the respective navies, for while we devote the same chiefly to various arrangements and fittings of secondary importance, the French have strengthened their bulkhead and waterline armor. At present, the ends of our partially protected armor clads are, in a sense, at the mercy of even the worst naval gun afloat, viz., the British 64-pounder. Considering the enormous size of these vessels, exceeding in some cases 10,000 tons, it is hardly an exorbitant demand to insist on the introduction of a few hundred additional tons of armor along the water line, and at other vital parts.

a few hundred additional tons of armor along the water line, and at other vital parts.

BISMARCK AND ENGLAND-RUSSIAN SOL DIERS.

DIERS.

In a letter to the N. Y. Tribune Archibald Forbes says: "The detention of the Guards at Alexandria has no relation whatsoever to present Egyptian complications, but is meant as a significant intimation to Russia that England, however she may prefer peace, is in dead earnest and ready to act promptly if the need comes. The shrewdest experts soout the idea of war. The affair, they say, may drag along slowly, but an ultimate arrangement is certain by mutual consent. The farce of mediation is in the meantime abandoned. The Afghans are preparing with great vigor to defend their frontier. Their troops are concentrating rapidly substituted for the antiquated and obsolete weapons hitherto in use. There is a pretty general belief on the Continent that Prince Bismarck, who is always on the alert to win the smallest possible advantage for Germany, is inspiring the tardiness of Russian negotiations, hoping to bring pressure to bear on England in Egypt. He is credited with the determination to

end in one way or another the present anomalous stuation in the land of the Nile, either to bring about a British protectorate and responsibility, or a full restoration of international or rather multiple control. The latter alternative is a sacrifice of British interests. These have just received a rude shock in the protest of the powers against the Khedival decree, cutting the coupons, an expedient resorted to under financial convention in disregard of preliminary precaution to obtain consent of the powers to that measure. This is a distinct slap in the face to England, who was virtually responsible for the convention and the financial expedients which it embodied.

"Suakim remains garrisoned by the Indian contingent, stiffened by a British battalion, which will hold

the face to England, who was virtually responsible for the convention and the financial expedients which it embodied.

"Suakim remains garrisoned by the Indian contingent, stiffened by a British battalion, which will hold the place at all hazards until a decision is reached by the Porte on the offer made by England that it should relieve the British garrison by Turkish troops. No proposition has been made to any other power to occupy Suakim."

In an article in Youth's Companion on "The Russian Soldier," Mr. Forbes says: "In the field he is a man of many virtues. At home in peace, indeed, he has but one vice to speak of. He will get drunk when he can, and keep drunk as long as he can. Drink does not make him dangerous, but simply adds to his child-like amiability.

"The Russian soldiers are almost wholly without book learning. Not above twenty-five per cent. can read, and a still smaller percentage have any knowledge of writing. Their religion, which is fervent, is mixed with superstition. But their external devounces is unremitting.

"The bravery of the Russian soldier admits of no question. He is stupid, poor fellow, and requires to be shown what it is wished that he should do; he has no idea of initiative or of acting for himself on a pinch; but he may be relied on to go forward while an officer stands up to lead him, and he will hold his ground till he fells.

"He may be relied on against falling a victim to panic; he is too stolid and unimpressible for that.

ground till he fells.

"He may be relied on against falling a victim to panic; he is too stolid and unimpressible for that. If one-half of a Russian army were slaughtered in the morning, the other half would sullenly rally and be ready to confront the prospect of being slaughtered that same afternoon.

"They have no fighting versatility or individual ingenuity; if their flank is turned, well. 'God and the Czar' has willed the misfortune, and they endure it passively till the manœuvre sweeps all away who have not fallen.

RUSSIA IN THE EASTERN SEAS.

RUSSIA IN THE EASTERN SEAS.

A NAVAL officer vho has just returned from a cruise in the Chinese Seas has supplied the Vienna correspondent of the Daily Telegraph with the following information: "The constant reinforcement of the Russian East-Asian Squadron, and the appearance of several ships belonging to it in the immediate neighborhood of the island of Quelpart, where they were observed to take soundings, aroused the suspicions of the Chinese and Japanese authorities. They have now ascertained that the Russians contemplate the occupation of Quelpart. The island in question is a strategic position of first-class importance between China, Japan, and the Corea. It commands the seaway to the commercial centres of Nagasaki, Simonoseki, Pusan, Intchou, Tchifu, Tientsin, and Riutchang. It is only 150 geographical miles from Shangbai. It would make an excellent station for the fleet of a foreign power. The Corean Government are not in a position to defend it. If Quelpart were once occupied by the Russians, the twin islands of Tchusima, at present the property of Japan, would inevitably share the same fate. In 1859 an attempt made by Russian merchantmen to colonize the Tchusima Islands was frustrated by England. The common danger that would thus confront China and Japan from the projected Russian occupation of Quelpart has brought about a rapprochement between those two powers, or view of providing for the safety of the Corean island. China, in particular, is evidently preparing for war. Agriculture, trade, and industry are everywhere at a standstill, and the whole energies of the country are devoted to the military preparations now going on. Troops are being recruited, fortifications erected, and army provisions stored in all directions. Many of the river mouths are closed. Japan is not idle either. Orders have been issued for the equipment of 40 ships and 23 torpedo boats. Military manœuvres on a vast scale are now taking place, under the inspection of the Mikado, at Fukuoka. The Japanese Government are also making

QUITE QUEER.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

In 1860 (September) two young men entered the U. S. Naval Academy at Annapolis, Md., as cadets (then called Acting Midshipmen), one came from Maryland the other from Louisiana.

The one from Maryland remained true to his country, graduated, joined a vessel on the blockade, and served through the war. He is now a Commander on the active list of the Navy and commands a sloop-of-war, which recently visited Australia and the Pacific Islands. The one from Louisiana resigned early in 1861 and cast his fortunes with the Confederacy, serving in both its army and navy, we believe. He has recently been made Consul-General to Melbourne, Australia. Had the sloop-of-war spoken of above made her Australian cruise a little later these classmates would have need. The one who remained loyal would have received the other on board his vessel and given him a Consul-General's salute of nine guns. In the compensation of these two gentlemen there is a difference of one thousand dollars in favor of the Consul-General. "T'was ever thus."

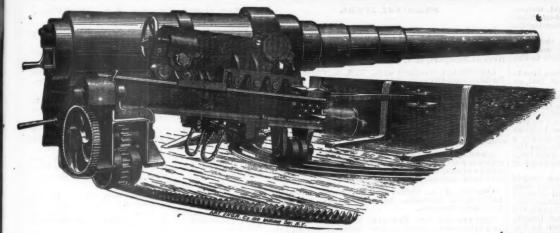
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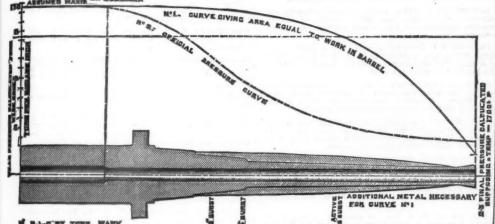
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MR. ANDERSON'S AND OFFICIAL OURVES OF POWDER GAS PRESSURES.

OUR NEW NAVAL GUNS.

WE give here the cut of the new naval steel gun, 6-in. calibre, which we intended to publish last week. With it we reproduce the cut from the Engineer showing Mr. W. Anderson's theory of powder-gas pressure, as applied to the new pattern 10-in. gun, now being manufactured at Woolwich. It is more easy to tear down than it is a build up and Mr. Anderson is more successful in showing the unreliability of the data upon which the official pressure curve is assumed than in demonstrating the

Mr. Anderson is more successful in showing the unreliability of the data upon which the official pressure curve is assumed than in demonstrating the soundness of his own theories. On the 13th of March Mr. Anderson read a paper before the Royal United Service Institution "on the capabilities of private firms to manufacture heavy ordnance for Her Majesty's service." In this lecture Mr. Anderson made a statement, of which Admiral R. V. Hamilton, in the discussion of the paper, said at the time it "is to me, as a naval officer, very alarming;" that is that, "Up to this moment we are, unfortunately, in ignorance as to what the pressure of powder gases in the bore of guns is, and consequently our guns are necessarily designed in a tentative manner, or in accordance with some rules which have no rational foundation beyond the delusive indications of crushed gauges." Mr. Carbutt called attention to the number of explosions which had occurred, and for which no adequate explanation was given. Captain Jackson thought they might rely upon crusher gauges as affording a comparison of the pressures, in tot the actual pressures on the bore. To this Mr. Anderson replied:

"If you take the official drawings of our present guns, such as were exhibited here last year by Col. Maitland, you will find lines traced on them which purport to be curves of pressure in the bore. These curves constitute what engineers call indicator diagrams, and the areas included by them represent the work done in driving out the shot and powder gases. If you take the trouble to measure one of these diagrams you will find that it does not even account for the energy of the shot, and consquently provides no pressure which can be devoted to performing the work of expelling the powder gases, of overcoming their friction, and that of the gas checks, of the energy absorbed in the rotation of the shot, and some other matters, consequently those curves of pressure are gravely inaccurate. I believe that they have been traced from the indication of crusher-gauges;

indications will be, and that, too, on the dangerous side, that is, the indications will be too low, which is probably the reason why our new guns are bursting in front of the trunnions. It is a very difficult and intricate matter to work out the true pressures in the bore of guns, and should occupy the attention of a special staff, now, at once, so that the question may be settled before the next design for our guns is adopted, otherwise we may find ourselves again in the same predicament we are now in. It is surely cheaper and wiser to spend £1,000 in getting at the facts than to spend millions in guns which have at last to be condemned because they have been designed in total ignorance of the pressures which they have to withstand."

(From the Army and Navy Gazette.) THE TELESCOPE AS A RANGE FINDER.

THE TELESCOPE AS A RANGE FINDER.

A NOVEL, yet simple, arrangement has been devised by which any telescope can be converted into an accurate range-finder. The inventor, a retired sapper, claims for it that in a few seconds he can accurately determine the distance of any object visible through the glass. Several attempts, we believe, have from time to time been made in the same direction, all, save this, resulting in failure. Last Easter Monday it was tested at unknown distances against the chain in Regent's Park, with the following astonishing results:

1st ... 235 yards registered ... 236 yards chained.
2d ... 337 " ... 337 " "
3d ... 439 " ... 439 " "
4th ... 601 " ... 601 " "
5th ... 650 " ... 651 " "
6th ... 700 " " ... 689 " "

owing to the crowded state of the park longer ranges were not available. The telescope used was one of the ordinary cheap kind, and the workmanship of the attachment by no means a chef d'œuvre of the optician's art. It appears to us that not only will this clever little invention prove invaluable as a range-finder, but that it will aid materially in military, naval, and general surveying operations. Not the least of its merits is its lightness, portability (it can be carried in a leather case no bigger than a cigar case), and inexpensiveness. By merely removing one screw, it can be instantly removed from the telescope, when the latter can be used as an ordinary glass. The attachment has a graduated taper or elongated wedge-shaped metal slide, horizontally fixed on the outside of the telescope, with parallel screw worked by a thumb-screw, which, by means of springs, regulates the vertical slides connected with the graduated taper slide or wedge. The telescope is supplied with a number of taper slides which can be readily and easily changed, according to the different distances. Thus if it is desired to ascertain the distance of a vessel, say 320ft. in length, a slide is placed in graduated for that length, and the range, no matter how distant, is correctly indicated. As the vertical slides which act on No. 4 glass of the telescope are kept, by means of two spiral springs, tight to the sides of the telescope, they open and shut out from view the whole of the field except the part enclosing the object being measured upon, by the action of the thumb-screw, the horizontal graduated slide or wedge registering the distance. At present it is under the consideration of the Royal Engineer Committee at Chatham.

The Mary Powell, running between New York and West Point, and which is the fastest boat on the Hudson, was beaten ignominiously by the yacht Stiletto, just built by Herreshoff, and which is 95 ft. over all, with a wster-line of but 90 feet and a beam width of 11 ft. The race was from New York to Sing Sing. After the boats were fairly under way and going along bow to bow, the passengers on the Powell got excited and shouted bravos to the blind boat builder, Herreshoff, who was on the yacht. He answered the salute by rising and shouting: "Good-by! We're off now!" It was a great exhibition of speed, and the passengers of the Powell cheered loudly. At Manhattanville the Stiletto had cleared the steamboat and had turned into her course, and when she drew up off Sing Sing she had completed twenty-nine miles in one hour and seventeen minutes. She was then just two miles ahead of the Powell. Mr. Herreshoff may sell the Stiletto, but he is strongly nclined to offer her for naval service as a torpedo boat. She shoots along without any other noise than is made by cleaving the water. Her boller is a beehive coil, with the fire directly under it. He claims that it cannot explode, but even if it could the danger would not be great, as it never contains more than a gallon of water at a time. She can carry 200 pounds of steam.

A VEXED QUESTION.

MUCH has been written concerning the vexed question, "Who shall command the Army?" In discussing this subject the words of the Constitution of the United States must be borne in mind: "The President shall be Commanded in United States." The supremacy thus bestowed, permits the President to the the field of the milita of the covern States when called into the service of the permits the President to take the field and to perform in person the functions of the General-in-Chief, who then becomes, in reality, the President's Chief of Staff. But the Constitution does not say that the President must do this; he may, at his discretion, appoint an executive Commander-in-Chief, but cannot confer upon him his own supreme authority, although he may permit him to carry out his own plans.

Congress has, from time to time, as occasion required, enacted laws which seem clearly to define how far the President may delegate his powers he Cammander-in-Chief. Chief. It is not our purpose to discuss this point. The words of the Constitution are sufficiently clear, and if they were not, numerous acts of Congress, and opinions of Attorneys-General, leave no doubt in the average military mind as to their meaning.

The real question is, what are the proper functions of the Secretary of War? The Constitution here is not the conferring power. The President cannot delegate to him the actual command of the Army, nor any part of it. For this, he must assign an officer of the Army, duly appointed and commissioned. What, then, are the functions of the Secretary? Simply to act as the constitutional organ of the President, to pramodate his mind and the president of the Army in the

The President could, and doubtless would, immediately relieve from command a General-in-Chief who manifested the slightest evidences of insubordination. Where, then, is the danger?

How, under such circumstances, can there be danger that some rash General-in-Chief may attempt successfully to subordinate the civil to the military authority?

Major-General H. W. Halleck's letter, dated Headquarters of the Army, Washington, Feb. 16, 1864, to Major-General H. W. T. Sherman, throws no new light upon this subject, but rather seems to leave it more obscure than ever. General Halleck, while General-in-Chief, wrote as follows: "The great difficulty in the office of General-in-Chief is that it is not understood by the country. The responsibility and odium thrown upon it do not belong to it. I sm simply a military adviser of the Secretary of War and the President, and must obey and carry out what they decide upon, whether I concur in their decisions or not," etc., etc.

It will be observed that General Halleck named the Secretary of War first, which was, however, probably not intended. In 1879, Brevet Major-General James B. Fry, Colonel and Asst. Adjutant-General, and Brevet Colonel William M. Wherry, Captain 6th Infantry, U. S. Army, discussed at some length, "The President's Constitutional Obligation to Exercise Actual Command of the U. S. Army," etc. The subject was ably handled by both of these very distinguished officers, and attracted much attention in military circles, but as relating to the legal functions of the Secretary of War, little was said and that little threw no new light upon the subject, of any practical value. The only satisfactory solution of the problem is, a clearer defining of the law, by some body of competent jurisdiction, presumably Congress. The functions of the Secretary of War should be as clearly defined as those of any other Government official, which they certainly are not. If he is legally entitled to personate the President of the United States in all matters relating to the legalored in

MONTHLY PAY AND ALLOWANCES TO EN-

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COMMUTATION OF RATIONS.

Rank.	28 days.	20 days.	30 days.	31 days.	
ORDNANCE. Sergts, and corpls,	87 87 5 25		8 44	8 72	7847

Noze 1.—No deduction is made on account of Soldiers' Home or retained pay, Noze 2.—Additional pay for length of service does not accrue after retirement. See G. O. 56, A. G. O., May 6, 1885.

Ar a meeting of the Military Association of the Pacific, held on Wednesday evening of this week Lieutenant Frank S. Rice, 1st U. S. Artillery, read an interesting paper on "The Irrepressible Conflict."

PERSONAL ITEMS.

LIEUTENANT F. E. ELTONHEAD, 21st Infantry, is spending a two months' leave in Philadephia.

CAPTAIN G. H. PERKINS, U. S. N., is visiting relatives at Newport, R. I.

LIEUTENANT ROBERT CRAIG, U. S. A., Chief of the Pacific Coast Division of the Signal Service, is energetically pushing the work laid out for him, and his services are already highly appreciated by maritime people on the Coast.

GENERAL T. M. VINCENT, U. S. A., took charge this week of the A. G. O., at Headquarters, Dept. of Dakota, at Fort Snelling and received a hearty wel-come from many old friends there.

Assistant Surgeon W. R. Steinmetz, U. S. A., sailed for Europe on Saturday on the *Pennland* and will be absent about a year. He goes first to his native land, Germany.

COLONEL F. L. GUENTHER, U. S. A., joined at Lattle Rock Barracks, Ark., this week, and took over the command.

LIEUTENANT LEA FEBIGER, 23d U. S. Infantry, and bride, have joined at Fort Brady, Mich, and received a hearty welcome at that far away post.

LIEUTENANT F. DEL. CARRINGTON, 1st Infantry, an experienced rifleman, has taken charge of target practice matters at the Headquarters, Dept. of Arizona.

COLONEL J. C. BRECKINRIDGE, U. S. A., now travelling in Europe, expected to be in Berlin last week to witness the annual review by the Kaiser Wilhelm. His health is much improved.

SENATOR JOHN SHERMAN has been visiting at Van-couver Barracks, the guest of General Miles and Mrs. Miles. A grand reception was given in his honor at the post, which was largely attended.

Mrs. Spencer and family are on their way to San Francisco from Eureka Springs to join Capt. J. H. Spencer, U. S. A., at Los Angeles which they will bereafter make their permanent home.

CAPTAIN R. F. BRADFORD, U. S. N., registered a the Hoffman House, New York, a few days ago.

LIEUTENANT J. F. BELL, 7th Cavalry, has been doing some excellent shooting at Fort Buford, D. T. Out of 265 shots during May he made but a single

LIEUTENANT H. J. REILLY and S. E. Allen, U. S. Army, returned to New York on Wednesday from pleasant trip to Fort Niagara, Youngstown, N. Y.

EDWARD EVERETT, discusses the "French Spolia-on Claims" in the June number of the North Imerican Review.

Ensign John M. Poyes, U. S. N., is visiting at his tome in Tonica, Illinois.

GENERAL R. H. JACKSON, U. S. A., has returned to Governor's Island from his trip to Concord to attend the encampment of the New Hampshre militia, and is busy preparing a report of his observations for the information of the Secretary of War.

MAJOR E. V. SUMNER, 5th Cavalry, on active duty in Kansas, has located his family for the present at Kreelings, Leavenworth City.

COLONEL A. P. BLUNT, U. S. A., after accompanying his wife and daughter East, rejoined at Fort Leavenworth early in the week.

Major J. O. Dewey, U. S. A., left Detroit early in he week on a fortnight's leave.

MAJOR JOHN EGAN'S Light Battery B, 4th U. S. Artillery, of Fort Adams, R. I., has arrived safe and sound at the militia camp at South Framingham, Mass., and is much admired there.

GENERAL O. B. WILLCOX, U. S. A., was in Oswego, N. Y., this week as a delegate from Sackett's Har-bor to the Diocesan Convention held this year at Oswego.

GOVERNOR WETMORE, of Rhode Island, gave a reception on Monday to Colonel C. L. Best, U. S. A., and the officers of the 4th U. S. Artillery stationed at Fort Adams.

A "John Brown Scaffold Company" has been organized in Charlestown, W. Va., to manufacture relies from the lumber used in making the scaffold on which Brown was hung. The wood is now contained in the porch of a dwelling at Charlestown, which has been purchased by the projector of the

GENERAL H. G. GIBSON, U. S. A., has taken com-mand at Washington Barracks, D. C.

COLONEL L. L. LANGDON, U. S. A., left Baltimore, Md., this week, for his new station, Fort Barraneas.

Assistant Scholen T. E. Wilcox, U. S. A., has returned to Washington from a trip to Florida, with

CAPTAIN CHAS. MORRIS, 5th U. S. Artillery, late of Fort Monroe, Va., has got settled, with his family, into quarters at Fort Columbus, N. Y. H.

GENERAL RUFUS INGALLS, U. S. A., is to spend a portion of the summer at the Ocean House, Long Branch, N. J.

THE troops at Fort Sidney, Neb., under command of Major E. P. Pearson, 21st Infantry, participated in the Decoration Day ceremonies at Sidney. Capt. F. H. E. Ebstein, 21st Infantry, delivered the cration at the exercises, which took place in the Court

General W. T. Sherman attended the funeral at Kansas City, June 7, of General Samuel T. Bowman, and made a brief address at the grave, calling to mind the manly and soldierly virtues of his dead friend, and picturing with vividness his heroic conduct in battle, as witnessed by bimself. General Bowman served with distinction through the war, as Major of the 4th Illinois Cavalry, and subsequently as Colonel of the 8th Pennsylvania Infantry, and received the brevet of Brigadier General for his gallant and meritorious services.

CAPTAIN HENRY WILSON, U. S. N., left Norfolk, Va., early in the week on a month's leave.

GENERAL H. A. MORROW, U. S. A., delivered the oration on Memorial Day at North Platte, Neb.

GENERAL R. S. GRANGER has returned to his home at Zanesville. O.

CAPTAIN E. N. ROLFE, British Navy, arrived in New York this week and registered at the Albe-marle Hotel.

LIEUTENANT CHARLES HUMPHREYS, 3d U. S. Artillery, joined at Washington Barracks, D. C., this week from Fort Barrancas, Fla.

CAPTAIN F. E. DE COURCY, U. S. A., registered at the Grand Pacific, Chicago, a few days ago, on his way East.

MAJOR HENRY CLAYTON, Paymaster, U. S. A., arrived in Baltimore this week and entered upon temporary duty in that city. He is temporarily stopping at Barnum's Hotel.

LIEUTENANT J. McA. Webster, R. Q. M., 22d Infantry, who had the knuckles of his right hand broken recently by his horse falling, is progressing nicely, although he will not be able to use the hand for some weeks to come.

COLONEL L. L. LIVINGSTON, U. S. A., is preparing to leave Fort Monroe, Va., by the end of June, for his new post, Fort Warren, Mass.

LIEUTENANT R. K. EVANS, 12th Infantry, left ackett's Harbor, N. Y., on Monday, to be absent

SURGEON HARVEY E. BROWN, U. S. A., was to leave New Orleans this week for Fort Leavenworth, to report to General Pope for assignment to a post in the Department of the Missouri.

COLONEL H. C. CORBIN, U. S. A., visited Jefferson-ville, Ind., this week.

CAPTAIN GEO. B. RUSSELL, 9th Infantry, after an efficient service of many years on the staff of Gen. C. C. Augur, will leave Fort Leavenworth in a few weeks to join his Company at Fort D. A. Russell.

COLONEL W. B. ROYALL, 4th U. S. Cavalry, is East from Arizona, visiting his family in Washington,

LIEUTENANT MEDOREM CRAWFORD, 2d U. S. Artillery, lately arrived at Fort Barraneas, Fla., has taken charge of Quartermasters' and Subsistence matters at that post.

Colonel H. W. Closson, U. S. A., has been selected by the War Department this year to take observations at the New York State Camp, near Peekskill. The National Guard may esteem themselves fortunate to have in their midst during so important a tour, such an experienced and far-seeing officer as Colonel Closson.

MAJOR W. A. ELDERKIN, U. S. A., and Mrs. El derkin, left Newport Barracks, Ky., this week for Walpole, N. H., and will go from there to Brattleboro, to attend the wedding of their daughter, Miss Annie McNair, who is to be married on Thursday

BREVET LIEUT.-COLONEL J. F. KENT, Captain 3d U. S. Infantry, was married June 3, at Troy, N. Y., to Mary Mallory Eaton, daughter of the late Edu O. Eaton, of that city. The married couple were at Old Point Comfort a few days ago on their wedding tour.

The death of Colonel Cuvier Grover, 1st U. S. Cavalry, causes the following promotions in the cavalry arm: Lieut.-Col. N. A. M. Dudley, 9th, to colonel 1st; Major J. S. Brisbin, 2d, to lieutenant colonel 9th; Capt. Frank S. Bennett, 9th, to major 2d; 1st Lieut. M. B. Hughes, 9th, to captain, and 2d Lieut. G. R. Burnett, 9th, to 1st lieutenant.

Lieut. G. R. Burnett, 9th, to 1st lieutenant.

PASSED ASSISTANT ENGINEER H. H. CLINE, U. S. N., says the Vallejo Chronicle, lately ordered to the Mohican, having "performed an unusual amount of sea service, and had only about one-third of the time generally allowed to officers on shore, it seems as if the gentleman was not being treated just right. There has been a great deal of complaint about the detailing officer at Washington, and we would not be surprised to see him boosted." Perhaps the Chronicle will be good enough to suggest a "detailing officer" whose decisions will meet with universal acceptance. eceptance.

acceptance.

The Brackett News of June 6 has the following Fort Clark items: Lieutenant and Mrs. C. A. Vernon have left on an extended visit east.... Chaplain Merrill intends going on leave some time during the summer. The health of the Chaplain and family has not been very good since coming to Fort Clark... Lieutenant Williams left Friday for New Orleans to meet his wife, who has been visiting at her home in Louisiana for some time. Captain O. B. Boyd, 8th Cavalry, has returned from San Antonio, where he delivered an address at the Decoration Day cere monies... It was worthy of all the high encomiums passed upon it. A better or more patriotic oration was not made on Decoration Day.

passed upon it. A better or more patriotic oration was not made on Decoration Day.

Bethel Burron, who, in association with General William G. Ward, some years ago, invented the boltgun known as the Ward-Burton military rife, has been for two or three years past in Europe engaged in perfecting and exploiting a new repeating small-arm. Mr. Burton did not achieve success on this side the water, though his rifle was not without merit and he was supported by a most intelligent backer, who spared neither money nor argument in his behalf. We see from our English exchanges that Mr. Burton is now in London and has placed before the War Office Magazine Arms Committee a repeating arm "on the under-level and bolt principle, with positive motions of loading and extraction, and no thumb-work to push the cartridge into the chamber. The cartridge is extracted by the spring extractor, which presses over the rim of the cartridge when in the barrel chamber as soon as the under-lever throws back the bolt to which the extractor is firmly attached. The magazine can either be a hopper (detachable, to carry in the pouch filled) or an under-barrel magazine; or the arm can carry both, to be held in reserve while the rifle is being used as a single-loading arm." Mr. Burton, it seems, is also at work on a machine-gun which, like Maxim's, is to utilize the recoil in reloading and firing.

MAJOR G. R. SMITH, of the Pay Department, U. S. A., will transfer his office about the end of June from New Orleans to Atlanta.

LIEUTENANT H. G. SICKEL, 7th U. S. Cavalry, was married at New Orleans, La., June 3, and after a few weeks wedding tour, the married couple will join at Fort Meade, Dakota.

GENERAL J. W. FORSYTH, U. S. A., was a recent guest at the Metropolitan Hotel, St. Paul.

MRS. WALLACE, wife of Lieutenant G. D. Wallace, 7th Cavalry, is visiting her mother at St. Paul, and will join her husband at Fort Keogh in September.

MAJOR GENERAL W. S. HANCOCK, U. S. A., is expected to attend the annual reunion of the New Hampshire Veteran's Association at Weirs, Aug. 27

CAPTAIN E. J. SPAULDING, 2d Cavalry, will rejoin at Fort Bidwell, Cal., next week from a month's

LIEUTENANT C. S. FOWLER, 19th Infantry, will be arried at Fort Leavenworth June 25 to a youndy from Wisconsin. The ceremony will be per rmed at the post chapel.—Kansas City Times.

GENERAL C. C. AUGUR, U. S. A., visited Fort Riley, ansas, early in the week.

A SISTER of Lieut. N. R. Harris, U. S. N., of Mare Island, Cal., died recently at Columbus, Ind.

LIFUTENANT F. W. SIBLEY, 2d Cavalry, and family are visiting friends at Fort Leavenworth, Kas.

LIEUTENANT B. K. ROBERTS, 5th U. S. Artillery, left Fort Hamilton on Tuesday on a few days' leave.

CAPTAIN D. D. WHEELER, U. S. A., on his way from Fort Monroe to San Francisco, visited friends at Terre Haute, Ind., June 6.

Mrs. Langdon, wife of Col. L. L. Langdon, U. S. Army, is visiting relatives at Second Place, Brooklyn, N. Y., and will join the Colonel at Fort Barrancas, Fla., later on in the season.

2D LIEUTENANT ALTON H. BUDLONG, 9th Cavalry, the young officer recently detailed for duty at the military prison, is a nephew of Adjutant General Drum, and son-in-law of Mr. Morgan, Minister to Mexico.

LISUTENANT COLONEL RUCKER, of the Pay Department, ordered here as chief paymaster of the Department of Missouri, is said to be anxious to not only reside at the post, but also have his office here. This should not be done. The proper place for the Pay Department is in Leavenworth City.—Kansus City Times.

BRIGADIER GENERAL C. E. S. Wood, recently appointed by the Governor of Oregon, is a graduate of West Point, and was an officer in the command of a brigade of Oregon militia, 2d Infantry, from which he resigned last year, to engage in the practice of law at Portland, Oregon.

OMAMA will part with sincere regret with Colonel T. H. Stanton, U. S. A., of the Pay Department, who goes, at his own desire, to Salt Lake City for station. Colonel Stanton has been a long time at Omaha and has a large circle of friends there.

GENERAL SIMON B. BUCKNER, formerly of the 6th Infantry and Subsistence Department, U. S. Army, and a veteran of the Mexican war, was married at Richmond, Va., June 10, to Miss Delia Claiborne, a leading belle in Richmond society.

COLONEL CLEMENT L. BEST, 4th Artillery, and his wife join in a petition to the Newport City Council asking that Mrs. Best be relieved from a tax assessed on \$3,000 of personal property on the ground that her residence at Fort Adams is not a residence at Newport.

As Commodore Harmony will act ad interim as Secretary of the Navy during Secretary Whitney's absence, there will be a temporary cessation of the Republican remark about want of Harmony in the Cabinet.—N. Y. World.

DOCTOR R. F. Wells performed a surgical opera-tion on a child of Captain Halloran's at the New York Hospital on Monday last. A portion of the bone above the knee was removed, and the little sufferer is in a fair way to a speedy recovery. The captain is kept very closely at the hospital caring for his little one.

SECRETARY OF THE NAVY WHITNEY, of all the Cabinet officers, says an exchange, makes the finest appearance in society. Secretary of War Endicott, the same paper describes as "the oldest and best looking of the Cabinet. Tall, heavy, well-formed, and straight, with a thick gray mustache and silvery bair which hangs on his forehead, he walks, acts, and talks like an aristocrat. He is also the wealthiest meaning the Cabinet having an inheritance in his own right and his wife being the daughter of Geo Peabody, the millionaire philanthropist."

The marriage of Lieut Harry C. Carbangh, 5th

Geo Peabody, the millionaire philanthropist."

The marriage of Lieut. Harry C. Carbaugh, 5th U.S. Artillery, to Miss Ethel Greene, on Tuesday evening, June 9, at Grace Church, Brooklyn, was a brilliant affair. The bride is a daughter of Mrs. saac Henderson, whose husband was at one time associated with William Cullen Bryant in the management of the Evening Post. There were four bridesmaids. Lieut. S. E. Allen, 5th U.S. Artillery, was to have been "best man," but having been ordered to Fort Niagara on official business and unable to be present his place was taken by Lieut. G. D. Fitch, Corps of Engineers. The ushers were Lieuts. E. J. Spencer and W. C. Langfitt, Corps of Engineers, and C. P. Townsley and C. G. Treat, of the 5th U.S. Artillery. After the ceremony a dinner was served at Mrs. Henderson's residence, No. 146 Columbia Heights, to a few personal friends of the family. Lieut. Carbaugh's tour at Willet's Point will expire in a few weeks, and he and his fair bride will then join at Fort Columbus, N. Y. H.

The San Francisco Report says:

THE San Francisco Report says:

Capt. John Irwin, U. S. N., and family, so to Vallejo Monly for a few weeks... Paymaster W. J. Thompson, U. S. N.,
rived from the East Tuesday... The engagement is anlunced of Miss Lonnie G. Aiden and Ensign William Loward, U. S. N... Paymaster Schenck has gone to Philashala... Mrs. McDowell and family are occupying the
loore residence on California street,

COLONEL A. F. ROCKWELL, Q. M. Dept., who was relieved from the charge of Public Buildings and Grounds at Washington, is to be given station at St. Paul, Minn., relieving Capt. Marshall.

LIEUTENANT CHARLES R. TYLER, 16th Infantry, has been admitted to membership in the Army Mutual Aid Association, bringing the total membership up to exactly 900.

COLONEL C. A. REYNOLDS, U. S. A., on leave from Atlanta, is spending the summer in Baltimore and vicinity.

CAPTAIN J. G. BALLANCE, U. S. A., passed through New York this week on his way to West Point with General Stanley.

MAJOR EDWARD FIELD, U. S. A., left Fort Adams, R. I., early in the week, on a brief visit to the militia camp at South Framingham, Mass.

CAPTAIN HENRY WILSON, U. S. N., registered at the Westminster Hotel, New York, on Wednesday; Colonel R. N. Batchelder, U. S. A., at the Gilsey, and Lieut. W. H. Schuetze, U. S. N., at the St. James.

GENERAL W. T. SHERMAN, U. S. A., was tendered a reception, June 4, at Edwardsville, Ill., by the local G. A. R. Post, and met many old comrades there.

COLONEL A. J. ALEXANDER, U. S. A., who has been on sick leave in the East for some time past, will appear before a Retiring Board at Governor's Island, N. Y., next week.

CAPTAIN R. H. PRATT, U. S. A., took his pupils at the Indian Training School, Carlisle, Pa., to Pine Grove Park, June 10, to hold their annual picnic.

CAPTAIN D. M. VANCE, 16th Infantry, on leave from San Antonio, was a guest at the Carrollton Hotel, Baltimore, this week.

LIEUTENANT E. F. QUALTROUGH, U. S. N., visited friends at Fort Leavenworth this week.

CAPTAIN CHARLES KELLER, 2d U. S. Infantry, and family, are visiting relatives at Hamburg, Pa., and will remain there until August 1.

CAPTAIN C. S. ROBERTS, 17th Infantry, will remain on General Cook's staff as Acting Judge Advocate of the Department of Arizona.

LIEUTENANT COLONE: A. J. ALEXANDER, 2d Cavalry, will be placed upon the retired list immediately, if found incapacitated by the Board before which he was ordered to report this week. There are now three vacancies.

Assistant Adjutant General Chauncey Mc-Keever contemplates a few weeks vacation upon the return of Adjutant General Drum.

the return of Adjutant General Drum.

Libutenant L. K. Reynolds, U. S. N., arrived in St. Louis, June 8, called there by the sad death of his father, at the Southern Hotel, which we announced last week. A despatch from St. Louis says: Mr. Reynolds 'family have been greatly shocked and grieved at the verdict brought in by the corner, who declared that Mr. Reynolds committed suicide. Lieutenant Reynolds is here for the purpose, if possible, of having this verdict reconsidered and changed so that it will be in accordance with the facts in the case. Lieut. Reynolds in reply to a question said: "It is absurd to say that my father committed suicide—absolutely absurd. I do not know what your coroner could be thinking about to come to such a finding. All the facts in the case are against it—all of them. I simply wish to have the coroner open the case and hear the evidence, and I am satisfied he will change the verdict."

The Omaha Excelsior says:

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Lieut. Newcomb's mother, Mrs. R. A. Richards of Boston, who has been visiting at Fort Omaha, returned home Tuesday....The Bachelor Officers of Fort Omaha gave a hop Tuesday evening, June 2, at the garrison that was attended by quite a delegation of society people from Omaha. The orchestra of the 4th Infantry played their best. There were present, besides all the officers of the post and their ladies, Col. and Mrs. Stanton, Col. and Mrs. Hewey, Col. and Mrs. Rocauley and Mrs. Dandy, Mrs. Paddock and Mrs. Thomas of the 5th Cavalry, Mrs. Kingman and Miss Summers of the city... Col. Breck, the new Adjutant-General of the Platte, arrived, accompanied by his wife. They are at the Millard. Lieut. Newcombe's baby was baptized last Sunday. A noteworthy gift to the infant was a famous porringer that once belonged to its ancestor, General Putnam... The officers of Fort Omaha have a Jolly club known as the "Officer's Mess."

WASHINGTON ITEMS.

The officers of the 3d U. S. Artillers are much pleased with their new quarters at Washington Baracks, and seem to prefer the location to their late one in the sunny South.

The Marine Band gave its first concert this season at the White House grounds June 6. There was a large attendance, including Secretaries Endicott, Manning and Vilas.

"General Sheridan," says an exchange, "has added to his fame by inventing a new dish which epicures are said to like -a young pig's tail fried with oil, seasoned with cayenne pepper and trimmed with grated celery."

Secretary Whitney looked over the report of the Board of Investigation in the case of Paymaster General Smith on Friday.

Secretary Endicott issued this week the following order for the transaction of business in the War Department: "Reception of members of Congress and all persons not officers of the Department from 10 to 12 o'clock; reception of heads of Bureaus and officers of the Department having business with the Secretary from 12 until 3 o'clock. From 3 to 4 o'clock all persons will be excluded, and heads of Bureaus and officers of the Department are requested not to call, unless specially invited. On Saturdays no visitors will be admitted, except heads of Bureaus and officers of the Department.

The contract for supplying the enlisted men of the Army with clothing having just been awarded, the officials at the Quartermaster General's Office are now bustly engaged in preparing the annual price list. It will be completed in time for issue by the Adjutant General on June 15. The prices in many cases are considerably lower than last year.

The following officers of the Army registered at the Office of the Adjutant General this week: Ist Lieutenant Louis P. Brant, Ist Infantry, Ebitt House, on private business: Ist Lieutenant Wm. E. Birkhimer, 3d Artillery, Washington Barracks; Lieutenant Colonel O. M. Poe, Engineers, 1406 M. Street, returning to station from duty at Annapolis; Captain Charles Booth, Q. M. D., 1717 De Sales street, changing station; Captain W. B. Davis, Medical Department, Riggs House, on leave; Lieutenant R. L. Robertson, 1741 F street, N. W.

THE OUTBREAK OF THE APACHES.

THE New York Times gives the following, based pon letters received at Washington from Fort

The New York Times gives the following, based upon letters received at Washington from Fort Apache:

"Last year about this time the last of the Chiricahuas, who were alleged to have been captured in the Sierra Madre Mountains in Mexico, came in from that region and the entire body was sent from San Carlos Agency to Turkey Creek, which is 12 miles south of Fort Apache. Shortly after reaching their location at Turkey Creek an outbreak was attempted, plans having been arranged by the head men for the massacre of the entire garrison, which consisted of one company of the 4th Cavalry under Lieut. Davis. These plans were conducted with so much secrecy and developed so rapidly that the officer in charge, who was under General Crook's immediate and sole orders, had not time, upon learning of the murderous designs of the Indians, to communicate with Department Headquarters, and had barely time to despatch a messenger to Fort Apache during the night. Upon receiving Lieut. Davis's communication the commanding officer at the fort despatched two companies of cavalry to his assistance, who arrived in time to nip the uprising in the bud.

"Since then there have been frequent evidences of

communication the commanding officer at the fort despatched two companies of cavalry to his assistance, who arrived in time to nip the uprising in the bud.

"Since then there have been frequent evidences of a purpose to renew this murderous design at the first opportunity, and about the middle of May an excuse was made by Geronimo and other chiefs to justify a discontent with their surroundings. This fact was communicated by Lieut. Davis to Department Headquarters by telegraph, the Lieutenant at the same time expressing apprehension that an outbreak was contemplated by Geronimo. No answer to this urgent message was received from General Crook. On Sunday evening, May 17, two days after Lieut. Davis's message was sent, the Indians broke camp and moved out 12 miles to Turkey Creek. From this point word was sent by the Indians to other bands of their intention to go on the warpath that night, and not until that afternoon was the commanding officer at Fort Apache informed of the danger that threatened and of the failure of General Crook to respond to the telegram of Lieut. Davis. Two troops of cavalry were at once sent from Apache against the hostile camp. Unfortunately, however, Geronimo's son and other Indian spies were at the fort when the troops moved out, and although these Indians were well known the military had no authority to arrest them without orders, and they were thus able to leave with information of the pursuit as soon as it began. By the aid of these Indian spies the advance of the troops was made known to the hostiles in time to give them three or four hours' start. Several of the Indian scouts descreted Lieut. Davis as soon as he called for assistance and joined the hostiles. Had instructions been sent from Department Headquarters, or had Lieut. Davis made timely report of the danger that threatened him to Fort Apache, the hostile camp could have been surrounded and the bloody raid of Geronimo prevented. As it was, the troops did their full duty and pressed the Indians so closely that no murders we

It is very easy to be wise after the fact, and it is altogether likely that if our military authorities had known as much as they do now about what the Indians were proposing to do, they would have been better able to hold them in check.

THE GRANT RELICS.

Col. R. N. Batchelder, U. S. A., arrived in New York on Wednesday from Washington, and in com-pany with Gen. Ingalls and Col. Hodges called at Gen. Grant's house and presented the iollowing

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, June 9, 1885. WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, June 9, 1885.

DEAR SIR: I am in receipt of your letter of the 30th ult., requesting that an officer of this Department be sent to New York to receive from Mrs. Grant the property now in her possession, concisting of swords, medals, and tokens of honor, presents made to her distinguished husband, with a view to their removal for safe keeping to Washington, to be placed in the custody of the Secretary of War.

I have accordingly directed Lieux-Col. Richard N. Batchelder, of the Army, to repair to New York, with instructions to confer with Mrs. Grant on the subject and to receive and bring the articles named to Washington, where they will be held by the Department to await the further action of Congress. Very respectfully, your obedient servant, W. C. Endotorr, Secretary of War.

To Col. F. D. Grant, New York City.

Col. Batchelder was informed that the articles

Col. F. D. Grant, New York City.

Col. Batchelder was informed that the articles would be prepared for shipment as soon as possible and placed in his care, which has since been done.

An Associated Press despatch reports that patents were issued June 9, for a new system for the production of spherical and conical projectiles, which were confidentially laid before the Army and Navy Ordnance Departments some time ago and deemed of such importance to the Government service that the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy made official requests to have the applications for the patents given special attention and advanced for immediate action. It is understood that by means of the new process—the invention of G. F. Simonds, of Fitchburg, Mass.—projectiles of any shape or calibre, of even the hardest steel are made and condensed with wonderful rapidity direct from the heated bar and at one operation, and of such precise dimensions as to be ready for use without further treatment. By the present mode of manufacture all armor-piercing projectiles, after being forged, are brought to shape and size by the slow and expensive process of turning in a lathe.

THE HOSTILE INDIANS.

It is reported from Guadaloupe Cafion that several soldiers of Capt. Lawton's Troop, 4th Cavalry, were killed there last Tuesday. The account says: "Capt. Lawton, with his Troop, entered the cafion and leaving the wagons in charge of seven men, started out on a scout. While the guards were eating their dinner they were surprised by the Indians and four of them were shot dead. Two of the soldiers escaped, and rejoined their command, but nothing has been heard of the other guard. The Indians secured all the provisions and ammunition in the train."

GENERAL SCHOPIELD reported early in the week that a despatch had been received from Colonel Bradley that the indications then were that the main body of Apaches were south of the Southern Pacific Railroad, pushing for Mexico, with the Apache scouts and cavalry pursuing them. General Crook left Deming June 8.

Adjutant Gen. Barber telegraphed from Whipple Barracks June 6:

Barracks June 6:

Yesterday's despatch from San Carlos say that appearances indicate no cause for the excitement of the day before at Globe. Lieut. Davis, commanding the sixty scouts that went out from Apache, and who, under Chatto, have been in the immediate vicinity of the hostile Indians much of the time in the Mogallon and Black Ranges, in New Mexico, telegraphed from Duncan, Arizona, on Arizona and New Mexico line, that the Indians passed that place the night before, going south. They were well mounted, and as his scouts were on foot he thought it probable he could overtake them on this side of the Mexican border. No further details, but from this and the disappearance of the Indians for the past three or four days from the eastern slope of the Black Range it would seem they have doubled back, and are pushing as rapidly as possible for Mexico, with Davis and his scouts at their beels.

A despatch from Tombstone states that a petition is in circulation to aid in sending a representative to Washington to show the true status of Indian affairs. The Mexican Government has prepared for the arrival of the murderous Apaches in the Sierra Madaca.

Madres.

A Washington despatch states that Mr. James Madres.

A Washington despatch states that Mr. James Mulen, a prominent citizen of Southern New Mexico, called upon President Cleveland a few days ago, and briefly recounted to him the story of the crimes perpetrated in his section of New Mexico. The President said emphatically that these horrors must be put an end to; that he would favor handing over the Indians who murdered people to the jurisdiction of the local courts, and that he would make the matter the subject of a Cabinet discussion.

Under date of June 8 Gen. Crook telegraphed Gen

Preparations to operate against the hostiles in accordance with my telegram of the 5th should be made with the least possible delay. In my judgment, as a rule the Indians thus far have only killed citizens to get arms and ammunition, but if, after some of their number have been killed, the Indians are driven back into the United States, there is no estimating the damage they will be likely to do. The number of people living in these mountains and their property interests have increased enormously since the time of Victorio, so that if the Indians meet among these mountains again such a wail will go up as was never before heard. An early reply is requested, which will serve to instruct me as to the intentions of the Government, but I desire to reiterate that delay is extremely dangerous.

Gen. Pope, in sending a copy to the A. G. O., said he had complied with Gen. Crook's request to the extent of his power. Subsequently Gen. Crook tel-egraphed from Deming:

egraphed from Deming:

From the report of Lieut. Davis, just received, it is probable that all the Indians have crossed the railroad, having got past the troops in Stein's Pass, except a party of six or seven bucks and a few women and children, under Mongus, who left the main party in the Mogollon Mountains. This party is now west of Hillsborough, moving south, with Capts. Chaffee and Wallace on the trail. The scouts think that the main part of the women and children are alroady in Mexico, though it is possible that Lawton may intercept them. I have some hopes that Crawford, who left Acpar at 5 o'clook yesterday morning with scouts and a company of cavairy, may be able to intercept some of them. Davis has orders to join Crawford as soon as possible, who will then follow the trail into Mexico.

June 10 citizen officials at Tombstone sent the fol-lowing to President Cleveland:

About 100 Indians from San Carlos have been raiding over the country for the last week, destroying property and kill-ing our ranchers. Last night W. A. Daniels, mounted Cus-toms Inspector, was killed six miles from Bisbee. There are plenty of soldiers in the country, but they are incompetent to do anything. Can you not help us?

TRIAL OF THE DOLPHIN.

TRIAL OF THE DOLPHIN.

THE Dolphin has had a final and successful trial of six hours at sea at the expense of the Government. In preparation for it her sails were bent, her boats swung to the davits, her bunkers filled with coal, and the necessary weights put on board to represent the actual weight the vessel will carry when in service. She took about 60½ tons of weight to represent her stores, armament, etc.

Commodore Belknap, Commander Evans, Mr. Hermann Winters, Chief Engineers Kiersted and Thomson, Passed Assistant Engineer Perry, and the Naval Advisory Board, with Mr. John Roach, Mr. Stephen Roach and others were on the Dolphin's deck when she left Eighth street, New York. The Despatch joined the Dolphin below the Narrows, and the Dospatch was nearly three miles astern when the Dolphin reached the Scotland lightship, the point of departure 'agreed upon for the trial. Lieut. McLean, United States Navy, acted as navigator. The naval engineers went to the engine room, and Commodore Belknap, Commander Evans and Mr. Winters took up positions on the bridge. The signal to begin was given at 16h. 46m. The Iron Pier at Long Branch was passed at 1th. 26m. At 1h. 55m. Harnegat Light was abeam. The distance steamed at this time was 42 knots, occupying 3th. 9m., and the average speed 15.28 knots per hour. The Dolphin was ordered to return, and Captain Emory, in charge of the Despatch, followed suit. At 1h. 30m. the Dolphin reached the Scotland lightship one minute after the expiration of the six hours' trial. Mr. Winters announced that according to the log, the average speed of the Dolphin had been 12½ knots, but by the chart the speed attained was 18 3-16 knots per hour. The Dolphin rounded the Battery at 6 P. N., and half an hour; later was at the footpof Eighth street.

On Friday the following was sent by telegraph: NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, June 12, 1885.

To Captain George E. Belknap, President Board, Navy-yard, New York:

Navy-yard, New York:

Yesterday's trial was, as you know, wholly valueless. It occurred without my orders or knowledge. I find that the orders were given here in my absence under a mistake. To test her strength when subjected to the strain of a heavy sea was the object of the trial. I do not doubt her ability to run thirteen knots an hour in smooth water.

I want to know whether she is structurally weak or not. Putting her into a heavy sea at a speed not trying to her machinery was the condition you asked for. Has yesterday's trial aided you in determining this matter? If not, request such tests to be had within the next week as you may deem necessary for this purpose. Have the Board stay in New York until this is settled. Do this unless you prefer to make your report based on your present information.

W. C. Whitney, Secretary.

DECISIONS IN THE COURT OF CLAIMS.

THE Court of Claims, before adjourning on Monday of last week for the summer, handed down opinions in several Army cases, the most important of which is the case of the administrators of the late Colonel Elisha G. Marshall v. the United States, in which the following opinion of the court was delivered by Judge Davis:

which the Uniowing opinion of the court was dearered by Judge Davis:

Colonel Marshall, after graduating from West Point,
served continuously in the Army of the United States, being
at different times promoted, until Sept. II, 1897, when he was
retired with the rank of colonel on account of wounds received in battle. It is contended on behalf of his estate, he
having died after this action was begun, that since July I,
1870, he has been entitled to receive each year as pay 75 per
cent. of a colonel's pay, increased by 40 per cent. thereof,
whereas the Government has in fact paid him 75 per cent. of a retired
officer is to first ascertain his grade, pay, then to allow him
75 per cent. of that pay, adding the longevity increase for
cach term of five years' service.
This contention has already been twice decided adversely
to the claimants (Roberts v. the United States, 10 C. Cls.,
283, and Tyler v. the United States, 10 C. Cls.,
283, and Tyler v. the United States, 10 C. Cls.,
283, as we now hold, that the pay of a retired officer is to
be determined by first ascertaining what would have been
his pay had he not been retired, and then allowing him 75 per
cent of that sum."

The limitation of a colonel's maximum pay to \$4,500 (sec.
1297, Revised Statutes), limits the full pay upon which,
when retired, his 75 per centum allowance is to be computed.

In view of these decisions it is unnecessary to discuss this

outed.

In view of these decisions it is unnecessary to discuss this ase more fully. The petition will be dismissed.

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The mileage claim of Lieutenant Henry Romeyn, 5th Infantry, was also rejected. His claim was for mileage for travel under orders, when the words, "necessary for the public service" did not appear on the order directing the travel. A favorable opinion in this case would give all officers mileage while travelling to and from their stations on leave.

The Court say: "The act of March 3, 1883 (22 Stat. L., p. 456), requires that 'the necessity for such travel in the military service shall be certified by the officer issuing the order, and stated in said order.' The order issued to the claimant to return to his command, cated on the 24th of Januney, 1884, doe not show 'the necessity for such travel,' and this defect is sufficient in law to prevent the claimant from recovering on the case made in his petition. It is the judgment of the Court that the petition be dismissed." The amount claimed was \$112.80.

It is the purpose of the counsel, Mr. R. B. Warden, to note an appeal to the Supreme Court in both of the above mentioned cases.

Major H. C. Bankhead's claim for reimbursement of certain money deducted from his salary under Court-martial sentence was also decided adversely. He was tried on the charge of "habitual drunkenness," etc., and "drunkenness on duty," and found guilty of five out of seven of the specifications, but "not guilty of the charge, but guilty of conduct to the prejudice, etc." The Court say:

By reason of the sentence, the pay of the claimant was withheld, amounting in all to \$2.570.31. The claimant alleges

the prejudice, etc." The Court say:

By reason of the sentence, the pay of the claimant was withheld, amounting in all to \$2,370.31. The claimant alleges that the sentence was illegal and void, for the reason that he was acquitted of the offence with which he was charged and convicted of an offence with which he was not charged. The offence of which he was convicted, as appears by the specifications, was embraced in the one with which he was charged. It was a lesser offence of the same character and authorized by the sixty-second Article of War (Rev. Stat., page 338). That the Court-martial had jurisdiction of the case at bar is not denied, and it does not appear that any "rule prescribed by the statutes for its exercise" has been violated.

A favorable decision was made in the case of Capt. Michael J. Grealish, Ord. Dept., who claimed \$600 for service as Acting Assistant Commissary of Subsistence, in addition to his other position. The Accounting Officer of the Treasury refused his claim, on the ground that an officer could not receive payment for two staff positions.

FATE OF THE STEVENS BATTERY.

A Bosron paper gives an account of the history of the Stevens Battery, including a description of the use made of the material when it was sold and broken up. Upon it Mr. Stevens spent \$2,000,000 besides \$1,200,000 left by his will for its completion, and expended by the late Isaac Newton under the direction of General McClellan to whom the cash was entrusted. To this the Government added \$5,000,000, or in all, \$8,200,000. It was sold for less than one per cent. of this amount, \$55,000. To this the purchaser, Mr. Lambier, added \$37,000 to break her up and in this he realized a handsome profit. From 60 to 100 men were employed for three months in dismantling the hull.

The woodwork, of the finest Georgia pine, in the sides of the hull was in layers to a thlekness of five

manting the bull.

The woodwork, of the finest Georgia pine, in the sides of the hull was in layers to a thickness of five feet six inches, dovetailed together and secured by boits four feet long. In and around these joinings, creosote was packed in large quantities; and, although this wood had been in place for more than twenty years, it was found to be in a better condition than when freshly cut. All the skill of the workmen and the strength of the tools could not force the layers of wood apart, and the work was finally done by burning. It was found to be exceed-

ingly dry and susceptible of high polish, and a large quantity of it has been used in the new cottages built and building on the south shore of Long Is-

quantity of it has been used in the new cottages built and building on the south shore of Long Island.

From the hold were taken two engines of 6,000 horse power, each made expressly for use in a twin screw vessel and therefore worthless. These were broken up and sold to the Delamater Iron Works, from whence they came. The sixteen driving engines were taken to coal mines in Pennsylvania, where they are still used as superior to any new inventions. Over 2,000 tons of Iron plate were sold to the Catausagua Iron Works, in Pennsylvania and 33 per cent. of it was rerolled in this country. The balance was sent abroad. The bolts made in Scotland and possessing unusual tensile qualities were shipped to England, where they were used in the manufacture of barrels for the sportsman's shotgun. The bolt heads were bought by a nickel plater, who sold them to a patriotic public.

When all the valuable articles had been carted away the two pointed ends of the boat were chopped off, and the immense hull (over 400 feet long) was parted by its own weight. Immense quantities of giant powder was used to reduce the bulk of the iron to a mass small enough to be carted away. There remains intact to-day but one article that was used on board the Stevens ironclad steam battery. It is a bronze bell, four feet in circumference. A cast mark near the top bears the date of 1841, and it is probably the oldest bronze bell in America to-day It still performs duty at the country place of Dock Commissioner Lambier, father of the purchaser of the boat, at Tenafly, N. J.

TORPEDO BOATS.

A NEW classification of torpedo boats has been adopted in the French Navy: First, torpedo cruisers, with a displacement of from 1,240 to 1,250 tons; second, torpedo despatch boats, of from 320 to 380 tons; third, sea going torpedo boats, of 50 tons and over; fourth, coast defence torpedo boats, which are divided into two classes, those of 50 tons and those of 25 tons. In addition to these are the vedettes, torpedo boats which have less than 25 tons, but which, it is expected, will be of great service in the way of protecting the coast in the event of war. The Illustration of May 24 gives a sketch of the Bombe, belonging to the second class, which has just been constructed at Havre by a private firm, which has built two similar vessels for the Ottoman Government. The French will soon possess eight torpedo cruisers similar to the Bombe—the Coulevrine, the Daque, the Dragonne, the Fleche, the Lance, the Salve, and the Satnte-Barbe. The Bombe is built entirely of steel, as thirty metres long, her greatest breadth of beam being aix metres, sixty c. She is driven by two engines, steams about eighteen knots an hour, and is provided with electric lights, and all the latest improvements for firing torpedoes.

Large squadrons have this year been commissioned for the Russian naval exercises, in which the whole torpedo boat fleet will take part. The latter, to the number of eighty, will be divided into five smaller flotillas of sixteen boats each. They are to cruise along the north shore of the Gulf of Finland, and will be commanded by Admirals Pilkin and Kuprianoff. The rest of the torpedo boats will remain at Cronstadt. The ironclads will take up positions from Cronstadt along the coast, and the naval man œuvres, which have just begun, will extend as far as Björkesund.

The Army and Raventa tornedo, official trials of the coast, invented Edwing accounts of the results attained by the navely invented Raventa tornedo, official trials of

from Cronstadt along the coast, and the naval man couvres, which have just begun, will extend as far as Björkesund.

The Army and Navy Gazette says: "Within the past few days all the daily papers have contained glowing accounts of the results attained by the newly invented Brennan torpedo, official trials of which were recently made at Sheerness. These reports will cause amusement to the initiated; but as they seem to be issued with some authority, and mention that sums ranging in amount from £10,000 to £100,000 are to be paid for the invention, it is perhaps as well that it should be pointed out that this weapon is not altogether faultless, and that certain of the statements made about it are erroneous. It has never run fifty miles an hour. It has never been run amongst shipping in the sense that it has been steered in and out and around them. In fact, we doubt if it can be steered more than just sufficient to keep a straight course. But perhaps its greatest fault is that it can only be worked from a fixed point, as it requires a special engine, and that, therefore, the hostile ship must come to it. For these reasons it is probable that the best attainable controllable torpedo is not to be found in the Brennan. The Brennan is thus described: the torpedo is ejected from the fort by means of a steam engine, at a velocity estimated at fifty miles an hour. There are within the machine two coils of wire wound on spindles, each connected with the shafting of a screw propeller. The ends of these wires are made fast to drums on the steam engine within the fort, and as the wires are unwound from the cost of the cost of the wires, so as to make the respective screw revolve faster. Lights screened from the front are placed to show to those on the fort the position of the torpedo."

RADGES FOR RETIRED OFFICERS.

BADGES FOR RETIRED OFFICERS.

A RETIRED officer writes to us to object to the price of the badge recently designed for retired officers, which represents an expenditure requiring careful consideration by men of limited income. He is in favor of adopting such a badge, but thinks that the price of it will defeat it, and that a simpler one like that of the Loyal Legion, which costs but fifty cents, will answer equally well. He objects further that when worn together "the modest and unobtrusive badge of the Legion would be completely eclipsed by its garish gleam, and who among us would hesitate one moment to cast aside the glaring button and retain the modest emblem which tells of honorable war service."

While unwilling to wear the new badge our correspondent says: "I would be pleased to wear some unostentatious badge recognizable among companions, yet so modest as not to attract offensive attention, and of cost so moderate as to be virtually unappreciable. I hope some others will express their opinion of the proposed badge."

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THE ARMY.

GROVER CLEVELAND, President and Comdr.-in-Chief. William C. Endicott, Secretary of War.

tt.-Gen. Philip H. Sheridan, comdg. the Army of e United States, Washington, D. C. Brig.-Gen. R. C. Drum, Adjt.-General. John Tweedale, Chief Clerk, War Department.

Brig.-General N. H. Davis, Senior Inspector-General.
Brig.-General David G. Swaim, Judge-Advocate-General.—In

aspension.
Brig.-General S. B. Holabird, Quartermaster-General.
Brig.-General R. Macfeely, Commissary General of Subsistence.
Brig.-General Robert Murray, Surgeon-General.
Brig.-General William B. Rochester, Paymaster-General.
Brig.-General John Newton, Chief of Engineers.
Brig.-General John Newton, Chief of Ordnance.
Brig.-General W. B. Hasen, Chief Signal Officer.

PROMOTIONS.

Ordnance Department.

Capt. James W. Reilly to be Major, May 9, 1885, vice Lyford, deceased.

1st Lieut. Marcus W. Lyon to be Captain, May 8, 1885, vice Reilly, promoted.

1st Lieut. Charles W. Whipple to be Captain, May 9, 1885, after 14 years' service as lieutenant.

Cavalry.

Cavalry.

Lieut. Col. Nathan A. M. Dudley, 9th Cav., to be Colonel 1st Cav., June 6, 1885, vice Grover, deceased. Major James S. Brisbin, 2d Cav., to be Lieut. Col. 9th Cav., June 6, 1885, vice Dudley, promoted. Capt. Frank T. Bennett, 9th Cav., to be Major 2d Cav., June 6, 1885, vice Brisbin, promoted. 1st Lieut. Martin B. Hughes, 9th Cav., to be Captain, June 6, 1885, vice Bennett, promoted.

2d Lieut. George R. Burnett, 9th Cav., to be 1st Lieut., June 6, 1885, vice Hughes, promoted.

G. O. 63, H. Q. A., June 5, 1885.

The following order from the War Dept. is published for the information and guidance of all con-

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, June 2, 1885.

By authority of the President of the United States, dated May 27, 1885, the military reservation of Fort Meade, Dakota Territory, declared by Executive order of December 18, 1878, is modified to embrace the following described tract of public land, viz.:

public land, viz.:

Commencing at the flag-staff on the parade ground at Fort Meade, and running thence north 2 deg. 18 min. west 17,048 feet to the initial point; thence north 20 deg. 18 min. east 5,117 feet to the northeast corner; thence south 0 deg. 37 min. west 32,545 feet to the southeast corner; thence south 87 deg. 50 min. west 10,560 feet to the southwest corner; thence north 1 deg. 10 min. east 22,498 feet to the northwest corner; thence north 1 deg. 10 min. east 22,498 feet to the northwest corner; thence north 26 deg. east 5,280 feet to the point of bestinging.

WM. C. ENDICOTT, Secretary of War.

By command of Lieutenant General Sheridan: R. C. Drum, Adjt.-Gen.

CIRCULAR 5, H. Q. A., June 6, 1885.

The following decisions, rulings, etc., have been add during the month of May, 1885, and are pubshed to the Army for the information of all congrand:

POST RETURN.

So much of the instructions under the head of "Explanation" on the post return as relates to the manner of reporting the field and staff and non-commissioned staff officers of a regiment, is amended to read as follows:

All field and staff and non-commissioned staff officers of a regiment will be accounted for on the return of the post at which the headquarters of the regiment are established, excepting field officers assigned to other posts, who will be borne as of the regular garrison on the returns of such posts.

-[Decision Lieut. Gen., circ. letter May 1, 1885.]

TACTICS.

TACTICS.

On battalion drill, in close column of companies, right in front, at the command "Fours right; guide right," the troop commanders remain on the left, and No. 4 is the guide of the leading four.

In the march by the fiank of a battalion in close column of ompanies, the company column on the finak on which the guide is announced is the directing column, and its march is regulated by its guide, either on the right or on the left, according as the column is right or left in front.

In regard to pars, 58 and 582 of the tactics, the announcement of the guide in case of a company in column of placement of the guide in case of a company in column of placement of the guide in case of a company in column of placement of the guide in case of a company in column of placement of the guide in the fank first the position of the troop commander, just as in the march by the flank of a battalion in close column of companies it fixes the position of the major. It is not contemplated in the tactics that the placement of the guide,—[Decision Lieut, Gen., letter May 2, 1885.]

CLOTHING.

CLOTHING.

A gratuitous issue by the Q. M. Dept., during the present fixed year, of one pair of white cloth chevrons to each infantry non-commissioned officer, for use upon his blouse, is authorized.—[Decision Sec. War, letter May 15, 1885.]

AMMUNITION.

AMMUNITION.

G. O. Z., c. s., from this office, directing that the book of lastruction in Rifle and Carbine Firing be the authorized guide after April 1, 1885, and G. O. 42, c. s., from this office, being on that date, the allowance of ammunition therein prescribed takes effect from that time, prior to which it will be determined by the orders previously in force.

The close of the year during which the annual allowance is available and the time for estetling the company commanders' accounts of ammunition expended being, by the authorities above quoted, changed from June 39 to December 31, the authorized allowance of rifle and carbine ammunition for the period between July 1, 1894, and December 31, 1895, will be determined in the manner herewith illustrated countries.

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umber of officers and men assumed as reported on the ordnance return for the—

ordinance return for the—
Third quarter, 1884, 41; money value of allowance (at
41.80 per man).

\$77 80

\$1.80 per man).

\$77 80

\$1.80 per man).

\$77 40

Pirst quarter, 1885, 42; money value of allowance (at
41.80 per man).

\$75 80 First quarter, 1885, 42; money value of allowance (at 75 60 ft.80 per man).

Second quarter, 1885, 44; money value of allowance (at 81.871/2 per man).

Simil quarter, 1885, 46; money value of allowance (at 41.871/2 per man).

86 25 fourth quarter, 1885, 44; money value of allowance (at 41.871/2 per man).

Total allowance, July 1, 1884, to Dec. 31, 1885..... 478 06 After April 1, 1885, the value of the component parts of the nall-arm cartridges is determined by para. 873 and 874, Riffe ad Carbine Firing; prior to that date, by the orders then in rec.—[Decision Lieut, Gen., May 29 1885.

TARGET PRACTICE.

Flags are regularly issued by the Ord. Dept., and prescribed by pars. 460 and 470, Blunt's Rifte and Carbine Firing, as part of the equipment of rifle ranges, to indicate the direction and strength of the wind, and their use in competive firing will be allowed.

Anemometers are not prescribed by chapter 2, part 4. Rifte and Carbine Firing, as part of the equipment of rifle ranges, and, as their indications cannot, like those of flags, be observed and interpreted by every soldier, their use in competitive firing will not be permitted.—[Decision Lieut. Gen., letter May 29, 1865.]

By command of Lieut.-Gen. Sheridan: R. C. Drum, Adjt.-Gen.

G. O. 10, DEPT. OF TEXAS, June 1, 1885.

G. O. 10, DEPT. OF TEXAS, June 1, 1885.

Lieut. Col. Thomas M. Vincent, Ast. Adjt. Gen., will, from this date, stand relieved as Adjt. Gen. of this Dept., to enable him to meet the requirements of par. 11, 8, 0, 82, as amended by par. 1, 8, 0, 85, c. s., from the A. G. O.

In relieving General Vincent from duty in this Dept., the Gen. commanding desires to express his great regret that the exgencies of the service call him to another post of duty, and at the same time, to thank him for the invaluable assistance has rendered the department commander during the first year of his command, when information and assistance were so much needed.

General Vincent will carry with him, in his departure, the esteem and respect, and even the love of this community.

By order of Brig. Gen. Stanley: O. M. Smith, 1st Lieut., 22d Inf., A. D. C.

G. O. 6, DIV. OF THE PACIFIC, June 3, 1885.

Department Commanders in this Division will cause their Department Teams to assemble at the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., about Aug. 18, for practice and to compete for places upon the Division Team. The preliminary practice will be held August 17, 18, and 19, and the competition for places upon the Division Team between August 20 and 37.

G. O. 2, DEPT. OF CALIFORNIA, June 2, 1885.

Each Post Commander will, after having ascertained the most suitable marksmen at his post, report their names to Headquarters, and they will be sent to the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., to arrive about August 1, for practice and to compete for places on the Department Team. The preliminary practice will be held August 3, 4, and 5, and the competition for places on the Department Team between August 6 and 12. Bost Commanders will also report the names of any commissioned officers (qualified marksmen) who may desire to enter the competition, and whom they can recommend for that purpose.

STAFF CORPS AND DEPARTMENTS.

Adjutant and Inspector Generals.

Major Henry C. Corbin, Asst. Adjt. Gen., will re-air to the Jeffersonville Depot, Inda., to inspect rtain clothing, camp and garrison equipage, and M. stores, for which Capt. Addison Barrett, M. S. ., is accountable (S. O. 66, June 6, Div. Mo.)

Judge Advocate General Department.

Capt. J. G. Ballance, A. J. A., will accompany Brig. Gen. Stanley, Dept. Comdr., to West Point (S. O. 62, June 2, D. Texas).

Quartermasters and Subsistence Departments

Quartermasters and Subsistence Departments.
Capt. Charles A. Alligood, military storekeeper, is relieved from duty at Fort Monroe, and Dept. East, and will report in person to Comdg. Gen., Div. Pacific, for assignment to duty as Post Q. M. at any point where his services are needed (S. O., June 10, H. Q. A.

Major A. F. Rockwell, Q. M., is relieved from duty in Washington, and will report in person to the Comdg. Gen., Dept. Dakota, for assignment to duty in that Dept., to relieve Capt. James M. Marshall, Asst. Q. M., of his present duties at St. Paul, Minn., who will report to Dept. Comdr. for duty as Q. M. at any post where his services may be useful (S. O., June 10, H. Q. A.)

Leave of absence for four months, to take effect on or before July 1, is granted Capt. Wm. H. Nash, C. 8.

During the absence of Capt. Nash his duties will be performed by Major James W. Scully, Q. M. (S. O., June 8, H. Q. A.)

Pay Department.

Major D. R. Larned, Paymr., is detailed member of the G. C. M. at Fort Walla Walla (S. O. 80, May 25, D. Columbia.)

Major Henry Clayton, Paymr., is assigned to temporary duty at Baltimore, Md. (S. O. 121, June 9, D. East.)

East.)
Leave of absence for one month, from July 6, 1885, with permission to apply for an extension of twenty days, is granted Major John E. Blaine, Paymr. (8. O., June 6, H. Q. A.)
Major George R. Smith, Paymr., will proceed from New Orleans to Atlanta, Ga., and take station, temporarily (8. O., June 6, H. Q. A.)
Major John B. Keefer, Paymr., will report to the C. O., Newport Barracks, Ky., for temporary garrison court martial duty (8. O. 118, June 5, D. East).

Medical Department.

Medical Department.

1st Lieut. Carter N. B. Macauley, Asst. Surg., is relieved from duty at Fort Sisseton, D. T., and will proceed to Fort Abraham Lincoln, D. T., and report to the C. O. of that post for duty (S. O. 61, June 5, D. D.)

A. A. Charles Anderson will proceed from Santa Barbara, Cal., to Fort Bowie, A. T., on public service (S. O. 47, May 28, Div. Pacific.)

So much of S. O. 33, c. s., as directs Surg. John Brooke to report to the C. O., Light Battery K, 1st Artillery, for duty as medical officer during the march of that battery, is revoked (S. O. 52, May 28, D. California).

Major J. Williams, Surg., is detailed member of the G. C. M. at Fort Walla Walla (S. O. 80, May 25, D. Columbia.)

Leave of absence for six months, from July 1, 1885, on surgeon's certificate, is granted Major Blencowe E. Fryer, Surg., in extension of the ordinary leave of absence for one year granted him in S. O. 128, June 3, 1834 (S. O., June 6, H. Q. A.)

Major Albert Hartsuff, Surg., is relieved from duty in this Dept. (S. O. 78, June 1, Dept. Mo.)

A. A. Surg. C. C. Goddard is changed from Fort Riley to Fort Hays, Kas., for temporary duty; Maj. S. M. Horton, Surg., from Fort Hays to Fort Riley, for duty as Post Surg., and Maj. P. J. A. Cleary,

Surg., from Fort Union, N. M., to Fort Lyon, Colo., for duty as Post Surg. (S. O. 78, June 1, Dept. Mo. Leave of absence for three days is granted Captain Charles Richard, Asst. Surg. (S. O., June 5, H. Q. A.) A furlough for six months, with permission to go beyond sea, is granted Hospital Steward Jacob C. Klusmann, Fort Stockton, Texas (S. O. 61, June 1, D. Texas).

Texas).

Hospital Steward Ludwig Schoenefeldt will proceed to Fort Grant and report for duty (8. O. 57, June 1, D. Arizona).

Hospital Steward Herman Harbers will be relieved from duty at the World's Industrial and Cotton Cantennial Exposition, New Orleans, to take effect when his services can be spared, and will then report in person to the Supt. Military Academy, West Point, N. Y., for duty (8. O., June 10, H. Q. A.)

Hospital Steward Joseph Martin will be relieved from duty at the World's Industrial and Cotton Centennial Exposition, New Orleans, and will then proceed to San Antonio, Texas, for duty (8. O., June 10, H. Q. A.)

Engineers and Ordnance Department

During the temporary absence of the Chief of Engineers, Col. John G. Parke, C. E., will, by direction of the President, take charge of the office of the Chief of Engineers and perform his duties (S. O., June 5, H. Q. A.)

The Comdg. Gen., Dept. of the Platte, will grant a furlough for six months to Ord. Sergt. Peter E. Monaghan, now at Fort McKinney, Wyo. Ty. (S. O., June 10, H. Q. A.)

S. O. 110, relating to Ord. Sergts. Edward O'Brien and George M. Brown, is revoked (S. O., June 8, H. Q. A.)

and George M. Brown, is revoked (S. O., June S., A., Q. A.)
Ord. Sergt. Thomas Carroll, now at Fort Barrancas, will proceed to Fort Jefferson, Fla., and relieve Ord. Sergt. George M. Brown, who will proceed to Fort Marion, Fla., and report to the C. O., St. Francis Barracks, for duty (S. O., June 8, H. Q. A.)

Signal Corps.

Sergts. Alois Donhauser and Allen Buell are added to the list of sergeants designated to appear before the board, appointed for the purpose of examining certain sergeants of the Signal Corps, with a view to their promotion (S. O. 46, June 2, Sig. Office).

Leave of absence for six months, on surgeon's certificate, is granted 2d Lieut. Leroy E. Sebree (S. O., June 6, H. Q. A.)

2d Lieut. Frederick R. Day is transferred from duty at Fort Myer, to duty in the office of the Chief Signal Officer (S. O., June 6, H. Q. A.)

THE LINE.

1st Cavalry, Colonel N, A. M. Dudley. Hdqrs., B, D, G, K, and M, Ft. Custer, Mont.; A, C, and P, t. Maginnis, Mont.; I, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; E, Ft. Ellis, Mont.; and L, Ft. Assinnibolne, Mont.

Troop I (C. C. C. Carr) arrived at Fort Leavenworth, June 6.

Troop I (C. C. Carr) arrived at Fort Leavenworth, June 6.

2nd Cavalry, Colonel John P. Hatch.

Hdgrs., B, E, F, G, and I, F!. Walla Walla, Wash. T.; A and K, Fresidio San Francisco, Cal.; C, Ft. Bidwell, Cal.; B, Boise Barracks, Idaho; H, Ft. Spokane, Wash. T.; I, Ft. Cour d'Alene, Idaho; M, Fr. Klamath, Ore.

Col. John P. Hatch will inspect certain Q. M. stores at Fort Walla Walla, W. T., for which Ist Lieut. Daniel C. Pearson, R. Q. M., is accountable (S. O. 84, May 29, D. Columbia.)

1st Lieuts. D. C. Pearson, R. Q. M., and C. F. Roe, Adjt., are detailed members of the G. C.-M. at Fort Walla Walla (S. O. 80, May 25, D. Columbia.)

The C. O. Fort Walla Walla, W. T., on arrival of the Nez Percé Indians, will send a troop of 2d Cav., with not less than two commissioned officers, to Lapwai Agency to encamp there until further orders (S. O. 82, May 27, D. Columbia.)

The C. O. Fort Cœur d'Alene, I. T., will send Troop L to Spokane Falls, W. T., to take charge of and conduct to Fort Spokane the portion of the Nez Percé Indians destined for the Colville Indian Reservation (S. O. 82, May 27, D. Columbia.)

During the temporary absence of 1st Lieut. C. L. Best, Jr., R. Q. M., 1st Art., from the Presidio of San Francisco, 2d Lieut. Lloyd M. Brett is detailed as recruiting officer (S. O. 53, June 1, D. Cal.)

By direction of the President Lieut.-Col. Andrew J. Alexander will report by letter to Major-Gen. Winfield S. Hancock, president of the Army Retiring Board at Governor's Island, N. Y. H., and will hold himself in readiness to appear before the Board for examination when summoned (S. O., June 9, H. Q. A.)

Major Frank T. Bennett, 2d Cav. (promoted from Captain, 9th Cav.), will report to the Comdg. Gen. Dept. of Columbia for assignment to a station (S. O., June 9, P.).

Major Frank T. Bennett, 2d Cav. (promoted from Captain, 9th Cav.), will report to the Comdg. Gen. Dept. of Columbia for assignment to a station (S. O., June 9, H. Q. A.)

3rd Cavalry, Colonel Albert G. Brackett.

Hdgra, B, E, F, H, I, K, L, Ft. Davis, Tex.; A, Ft. Concho.
Tex.; G, Ft. Stockton, Tex.: B, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; C, Camp
Rice, Tex.; M, Camp Pena Colorado, Tex.

2d Lieut. George H. Morgan is relieved from duty with Troop C, at Camp Rice, and will join his troop at Fort Davis (S. O. 62, June 2, D. Tex.) 4th Cavalry, Colonel William B. Royall.

Ath Cavalry, Colonet Wittam B. Royal.

Hagns, B. D. and I. Ft. Hasehue, Ariz.; F and H. Ft. Lowell,

Ariz.; A and K. Ft. Apache, Ariz.; C and G. Ft. Bowie, Ariz.;

E and M. Ft. McDowell, Ariz.; I., Fort Leavenworth, Kar.

Based on Surgeon's certificate, the Secretary of

War authorizes six months' leave of absence, commencing June 25, to Col. William B. Royall, in extension of the ordinary leave of absence for one

month granted him (S. O., June 6, H. Q. A.)

5th Cavalry, Colonel Wesley Merritt. Hdqrs. A, C, E, F, G, H, I, I, and M, Ft. Riler, Kas.; B, D, and K, Ft. Reno, I. T.

and M. Ft. Reno, I. T.
Sergt. Richard Killigrew, Troop B, recently arrested and detained by the civil authorities, and released without trial, will proceed to Fort Riley and
join his troop (S. O. 50, June 1, D. Platte.)

7th Cavalry, Colonel Samuel D. Sturgis.

Hdgra, A, C, E, H, K, and M, Ft. Meade, Dak.; B and D, Ft.

Yates, Dak.; F and L, Ft. Buford, Dak.; G, Ft. Keogh, Mont.;

I, Ft. Totten, Dak.

I, Ft. Totten, Dak.

The C. O. Fort Meade, D. T., will send to the Government Hospital for the Insane Privates George W. Hinkel, Troop C, and August Schluck, Troop E, pronounced insane after proper medical examination (S. O. 61, June 5, D. Dak.)

Troop G left Fort Leavenworth, June 3, for Fort

Keogh, Mont., amid hearty good-byes and godspeeds from friends at the former post.

8th Cavalry, Colonel Elmer Otis

Sth Cavalry, Colonel Elmer Otis.

Sth Cavalry, Colonel Elmer Otis.

Hdgrs., C, and H., San Antonio, Tex.; A, Ft. McIntosh, Tex.; B, Ft. Riaggoid, Tex.; B, Camp Del Rio, Tex.; E, F, G, K, and L, Ft. Clark, Tex.; I and M., Ft. Brown, Tex.

2d Lieut. D. R. C. Cabell will relieve 1st Lieut. T. W. Jones, 16th Cav., of the command of a detachment of sixty-eight recruits for the 3d Cav., and conduct them to Fort Davis. On completion of this duty, Lieut. Cabell will proceed to Fort Clark and report for duty (8. O. 60, May 29, D. Tex.)

Capt. O. B. Boyd will take charge of and conduct to Fort Clark seven recruits for the 8th Cav., now at San Antonio (8. O. 61, June 1, D. Tex.)

1st Lieut. C. M. O'Connor, A. A. Q. M. and A. C. S., now at Arkansas City, is relieved from duty at that point and will take station at Caldwell (8. O. 79, June 2, Dept. M.)

Capt. Henry J. Farnsworth will visit the camp of the militia and volunteer guards of the State of Texas during the period of their encampment at Lampassas, Tex., commencing June 22, 1885, for the purpose of inspecting the troops taking part in the encampment (8. O., June 10, H. Q. A.)

A furlough for four months, with permission to go beyond sea, is granted Sergt. John H. Munch, Troop C (8. O. 61, June 1, D. Tex.)

A furlough for four months is granted Sergt. Richard Mailory, Troop C (8. O. 61, June 1, D. Tex.)

Troop M left Fort Leavenworth, June 3, for Fort Brown, Tex., with manifold good wishes from their numerous friends at the former post.

9th Cavalry, Colonel Edward Hatch

Hdqrs., B, D, E, H, and L, Ft. McKinney, Wyo.; C, F, and K, Ft. Robinson. Nob.; A, G, and I, Ft. Niobrara, Neb.; M, Ft. Washakie, Wyo.

Washale, Wyo.

Lieut.-Col. James S. Brisbin, 9th Cav. (promoted from Major, 2d Cav.), will join his regiment in the Dept. of Missouri (S. O., June 9, H. Q. A.)

10th Cavalry, Colonel Benjamin H. Griera M, Ft. Verde, A. T.; C, F, and G, Ft. Thomas, A. T.; I and K, and I, Ft. Grant. A. T.

K. and L., Fl. Grant. A. T.

The leave of absence for one month granted 1st
Lieut. M. M. Maxon, R. Q. M., is extended one month,
with permission to apply for a further extension of
two months (S. O. 48, June 1, Div. P.)

1st Lieut. M. F. Eggleston is appointed recruiting
officer at Fort Verde, A. T. (S. O. 58, June 3, D. Ariz.)

1st Artillery, Colonel John C. Tidball. Hdors, H, and K, Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.; A, B, and C, Ft. Winfield Scott, Cal.; D and I, Alcatras Island, Cal.; E, Vancouver Bks., W. T.; F and L, Ft. Canby, W. T.; G, Ft. Monroe Va.; M, Ft. Mason, Cal.

Va.: M, Ft. Mason, Cal.

The leave of absence for seven days granted 1st Lieut. Gilbert P. Cotton, Fort Canby, W. T., is extended one day (S. O. 81, May 28, D. Columbia.)

Major John I. Rodgers will inspect at Fort Canby O. and O. stores for which 1st Lieut. Gilbert P. Cotton is accountable (S. O. 79, May 22, D. Columbia.)

Major John I. Rodgers will inspect certain horses at Fort Canby, W. T., for which 1st Lieut. Lowell A. Chamberlin is accountable (S. O. 83, May 28, D. Columbia.)

at Fort Canby, W. T., for which Ist Lieut. Lowell A. Chamberlin is accountable (S. O. 83, May 28, D. Columbia.)

Sergt. Mortimer McCarty, Light Bat. K, for striking Private Charles A. Mitchell over the head several times with a heavy riding boot, inflicting serious injuries upon him, while the said Mitchell was asleep on his bunk in battery quarters, has been reduced to the ranks and confined at hard labor for six months, with forfeiture of \$60.

2nd Artillery, Colonel Romeyn B. Ayres.
Hdqrs, G. and L. St. Francis Bks, Fls.; A* and E, Little Rock
lks, Ark.; B and H, Ft. Barranoas, Fls.; C and D. Mount Vernon
ks, Aia.; I and M, Jackson Bks, La., F, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.;
k. Ft. Monroe, Va.
Light battery.

*Light battery.

The order from the War Dept., dated May 25, 1885, relieving 1st Lieut. Victor H. Bridgman from duty at the Massachusetts Agricultural College, Amherst, Mass., to take effect July 1, 1885, is amended to take effect Oct. 1, 1885 (S. O., June 10, H. Q. A.)

3rd Artillery, Colonel Horatto G. Gibi Hdqrs., A, C, E, H, K, and L, Washington Bks., D. C.; B, Newport Bks., Ky.; D, G, and I, Ft. McHenry, Md.; M, Ft. Mon-vo, Va.; F, San Antonio, Tex.

New Jost Bas. 27. 15. 6., and 1. F. Sacheary, Md.; M., Ft. Monroe, Va.; F., San Antonio, Tex.

Light battery.

1st Lieut. Charles Humphreys, having completed his duties at Fort Barrancas, will proceed to Washington Barracks, D. C. (S. O. 121, June 9, D. East.)

Leave of absence for two months, with permission to apply for an extension of two months, is granted lst Lieut. George A. Thurston, Washington Barracks, D. C. (S. O. 28, June 11, Div. A.)

A Washington Barracks correspondent writes:

"On the morning of June 5 the post was startled by the report that Sergt. James Campbell, of Bat. K., bad shot himself at the post hospital, having suffered greatly for some time past from general debility and being very feeble. He was an exceedingly ambitious soldier, of excellent habits, and very sensitive. So, feeling his almost helpless condition, and hopeless of immediate recovery, he became very despondent; so much so that on the night of the sad event he was exceedingly restless, and, finding a rifle belonging to one of the attendants in the hospital, he shot himself in the left breast, the ball grazing the apex of the left lung and passing out through the back under the shoulder. He still lives, and the doctors appear, at present, hopeful of his recovery, if his greatly debilitated condition will not prevent."

4th Artillery, Colonel Clermont L. Bei Hdqrs., B, D, E, G, and L, Ft. Adams, B. I.; A and C, Ft. usball, Conn.; F, Ft. Snelling, Minn.; H and K, Ft. Warren, usb.; I, Ft. Monroe, Va.; M, Ft. Proble, Me.

Trumbul, Conn.; F., Ft. Snelling, Minn.; H and K., Ft. Warren, Mass.; I., Ft. Monroe, Va.; M., Ft. Freble, Me.

A furlough for one month is granted to Q. M. Sergt. Eugene Wren (S. O. 121, June 9, D. East.).

A Boston correspondent writes: Laght Battery B, 4th Artillery (Maj. Egan), on its way to the State Muster Ground at South Framingham, arrived at West Roxbury Park, June 4, and immediately went into camp for the remainder of the day and last night. Major Egan was much pleased with the camp. The march has its good effect upon the men in more ways than one, giving them a taste of field life and duty that is not known except to those who have served in actual campaigns. Many military men visited the camp in the afternoon and expressed themselves as highly pleased at the condition of the battery.

On Saturday the battery started on its march

through Boston, where it was reviewed by the Governor and staff. The splendid appearance of the battery brought forth rounds of applause from the spectators. Afterwards officers and men were dined by the State officials and other courtesies exchanged, and then the battery took up its march at South Natick another reception was tendered and a supper.

5th Artillery, Colonel John Hamilton.

Hdqrs., F. I., L., and M., Ft. Hamilton, N. Y.; A, C, and H., Ft.
Columbus, N. Y.; G, Ft. Monroe, Va.; B, Ft. Wadsworth, N. Y.
D, Ft. Omaha, Nob.; E and K, Ft. Schuyler, N. Y.

D. Ft. Omaha, Neb.; E and K., Ft. Schuyler, N. Y.

The C. O. Fort Schuyler will send one battery to report, June 8, to the C. O. Fort Columbus, for service in connection with the salutes to be fired upon the occasion of the arrival of the French National ship Isere, having on board the Statue of Liberty (S. O. 120, June 8, D. East.)

Leave of absence for one month, to commence on or about June 15, is granted 1st Lieut. Oliver E. Wood, Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H. (S. O. 123, June 11, D. East.)

D. East.)

During the temporary absence of the Chief Signal Officer, Capt. Samuel M. Mills, 5th Art., Act. Signal Officer, will, by direction of the President, take charge of the office of the Chief Signal Officer and perform his duties (S. O., June 10, H. Q. A.)

The C. O. Fort Hamilton will issue a furlough for three months to Sergt. Thomas Glennin, Bat. L (S. O. 27, June 8, Div. A.)

1st Infantry, Colonel William R. Shafter. Hdqrs. and B, Ft. Grant, A. T.; A, Ft. Apache, A. T.; C, Ft. Huachuca, A. T.; D, Ft. McDowell, A. T.; K, Ft. Verde, A. T.; I, Ft. Bowie, A. T.; G, Ft. Mojave, A. T.; H, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; F, Ft. Lowlell, A. T.; E, Whippie Bks., A. T.

Leave of absence for twenty-eight days is granted t Lieut. F. de L. Carrington (S. O. 58, June 3,

Ariz.)
1st Lieut. T. H. Barry, R. Q. M., is appointed reuiting officer at Fort Grant, to date May 27, relievg 1st Lieut. Louis Wilhelmi, Adjt. (S. O. 58, June D. Ariz.) 2d Lieut.

ing 18t Lieut. Louis willielli, Adja (S. C. S., Salic 3, D. Ariz.)
2d Lieut. E. E. Benjamin is relieved as recruiting officer at Fort Verde (S. O. 58, June 3, D. Ariz.)
1st Lieut. Louis P. Brant is relieved from duty at Hobart College, Geneva, N. Y., to take effect July 1,
1885, and will join his company (S. O., June 9, H. Q. A.)
1st Lieut. J. J. O'Connell, Sergt. N. Asserson, and
Privates E. Edelsten and H. Johnson, of Co. D; 1st
Sergt. W. Bowman, Co. F, and 1st Lieut. N. P.
Phister, Sergt. W. J. Dean, Corpls. J. McCafferty
and J. Watts, and Musician M. Gurnett, and Privates
C. G. Thomas, C. McSweeney, G. W. McGaffin, and
V. G. Williams, of Co. G, have qualified as sharpshooters.

2nd Infantry, Colonel Frank Wheaton. Hdqrs., D, E, F, and K, Ft. Cour d'Alene, Idaho; C, G, and H, Ft. Spokane, W. T.; B, Boise Bks., Idaho; I, Ft. Klamath, Ore.; A, Ft. Townsend, Wash. T.

Pt. Townsend. Wash. T.
Co. B, Boise Barracks, upon arrival at Kuna Station, Idaho, of the Nez Percé Indians returning from the Indian Territory, will escort them to Wallula Junction, W. T., thence send the portion of the Indians destined for the Colville Indian Reservation under an escort to Spokane Falls, and take the remainder of the Indians to Walla Walla, where by troops from Fort Walla Walla the company will be relieved from further duty in this connection, and will return to Boise Barracks (S. O. SI, May 25, D. Columbia.)

5th Injantry, Colonel John D. Wilkins. Hdqrs., A, B, C, D, E, P, G, and H, Ft. Keogh, M. T.; I and L, Ft. Custer, M. T.

A. Ft. Custer, M. T.

Leave of absence for one month, to take effect about June 28, is granted 2d Lieut. Frederick Perkins, Fort Keogh, M. T. (S. O. 60, June 2, D. Dak.)

Capt. Frank D. Baldwin, A. J.-A., will proceed by rail to the eastern limit of the Dept. in Southern Idaho, and accompany the Nez Percé Indians to Wallula Junction and Spokane Falls (S. O. 82, May 27, D. Columbia.)

6th Infantry, Colonel Alex. McD. McCook.

The order of May 25, relieving 1st Lieut. Arthur L. Wagner from duty at the East Florida Seminary, Fla., is so amended as to relieve him from duty July 1, 1885 (S. O., June 5, H. Q. A.)

1, 1880 (S. O., June S. H. Q. A.)

7th Infantry, Colonel John Gibbon.

Hdars, A. C. D. F. H. and K. Ft. Laramie, Wyo.; B and E.,

Ft. Fred. Steele, Wyo.; G and I., Ft. Washakie, Wyo.

Capt. Constant Williams and 1st Lieuts. John T.

Van Orsdale and Charles A. Worden are relieved, and 1st Lieuts. Frederick M. H. Kendrick and James B. Jackson and 2d Lieut. Daniel A. Frederick, detailed as members of the G. C.-M. at Fort Laramie, Wyo. (S. O. 50, June 1, D. Platte.)

8th Infantry, Colonel August V. Kautz. Hdors., C. H. and K. Angel Island, Cal.; A and G. Ben Bka, Cal.; F. Ft. Gaston, Cal.; E. Ft. Halleck, Nev.; D. San Di Bka, Cal.; F. Ft. Bidwell, Jal.; I. Ft. McDermit. Nov.

Leave of absence for one month, to take effect June 13, is granted 1st Lieut. Henry Johnson, San Diego Barracks, Cal. (S. O. 52, May 28, D. Cal.)

9th Infantry, Colonel John S. Mason. Hdqrs., A, D, E, F, H, I, and K, Ft. D. A. Russell, Wyo.; B, C, and G, Ft. Bridger. Wyo.

Capt. George B. Russell will, upon being relieved, join his company at Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo. (S. O. 64, June 5, Dept. M.)

11th Infantry, Colonel Richard I. Dodge. Hdqrs., A, D, E and K, Ft. Suily, D. T.; B and F, Ft. A. Lin coln, D. T.; C and H, Ft. Buford, D. T.; G, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas. I, Ft. Bennett, D. T.

Leave of absence for twenty days is granted Capt. Mason Jackson, Fort Sully, D. T. (S. O. 60, June 2, D. Dak.)

12th Infantry, Colonel Orlando B. Willcox. Hdgrs., A, B, D, F, G, and I, Madison Bks., N. Y.; C, Plattsurgh Bks., N. Y.; E and K, Ft. Niagars, N. Y.; H, Ft. Ontario, N. Y.

Major William H. Penrose, on sick leave at Pas-saic, N. J., is placed on temporary duty in New York City for the purpose of preparing necessary plans, estimates, etc., for new water works to be established at Fort Niagara, N. Y. (8. O. 121, June 9, D. East.)

14th Infantry, Colonel Levis C. Hunt, Hdgrs, A. B. C. D. E. F. G. H. I. and K. Vancouver Wash. T.

Leave of absence for two months and fifteen days, with permission to go beyond sea, to take effect

about June 30, 1885, is granted 1st Lieut. Frank Taylor (S. O., June 10, H. Q. A.)

17th Infantry, Colonel Charles C. Gilbert. Hdgrs., B, D, and H, Ft. Yates, D. T.; A and G, Ft. A. Lincoln, L. T.; C, F, and I, Ft. Totten, D. T.; E and K, Ft. Custer, Mont. During the temporary absence of the J.-A. of the Dept., his duties will be performed by 1st Lieut. J. M. Burns, A. D. C. (S. O. 62, June 2, D. Tex.)

18th Infantry, Colonel Thomas H. Ruger. Hdqrs. E, and F, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; A, B, and B, Ft. Hays, Kas.; C and I, Ft. Gibson, I. T.; G, H, and K, Ft. Beno, I. T. Ist Lieut. R. F. Bates, Adjt., is relieved from duty on General Recruiting Service for the Dept. of Dakota, at Fort Assimilboine, M. T., his regiment having been transferred to another Department (S. O. 61, June 5, D. Dak.)

The regiment was expected, all well, to reach Fort Leavenworth from Fort Assinniboine about Thurs-day of this week.

20th Infantry, Colonel Elwell S. Otts, Hdqrs., A, B, C, E, F, H, I, and K, Ft. Assimiboine, I D and G, Ft. Maginnis, M. T.

1st Lieut. John B. Rodman, Adjt., 1s detailed for duty on General Recruiting Service for the Dept. of Dakota, at Fort Assinniboine, M. T. (S. O. 61, June 5, D. Dak.)

iment has arrived safe and sound at Fort

21st Infantry, Colonel Henry A. Morrow. Hdgrs., C. E., F., and G. Ft. Sidney, Neb.; A. Ft. McKinney Wyo.; B., Ft. Fred. Steele, Wyo.; D and H., Ft. Bridger, Wyo.; I and K., Ft. D. A. Russell, Wyo.

1st Lieut. Francis, who is a Eltonhead, on leave at Philadelphia, will report in person to the Supt. General Recruiting Service, New York, to accompany recruits to the Dept. of Platte (S. O., June 8, H. Q. A.)

22nd Infantry, Colonel Peter T. Swaine.

Hdgrs., A, B, D, G, H, and K, Ft. Lewis, Colo.; C, F, and I, Ft. Lyon, Colo.; E, Ft. Marcy, N. M.

In addition to his other duties, 1st Lieut. O. M.
Smith, A. D. C., will perform the duties of Adjutant-General, Dept. of Texas (S. O. 61, June 1, D. Tex.)

25th Infantry, Colonel George L. Andrews. Hdqrs., B, C, F, and I, Ft. Snelling, Minn.; A, D, H, and K, Ft. Meade, Dak.; E and G, Ft. Sisseton, Dak.

Leave of absence for twenty days, to take effect about June 8, is granted 1st Lieut. George Andrews, Fort Snelling, Minn. (S. O. 61, June 5, D. Dak.)

Appointments, Promotions, Retirements, Transfers, Casualties, etc., of Commissioned Officers of the U. S. Army recorded in the Adjutant-General's Office during the week ending Saturday, June 6, 1885.

Colonel Cuvier Grover, 1st Cavalry, died June 6, 1885, at Atlantic City, New Jersey. 2d Lieutenant Walter R. Stoll, 9th Infantry, re-signed June 1, 1885.

Courts-martial.

The following courts have been ordered:

The following courts have been ordered:

At Fort Monroe, Va., June 10. Detail: Major Richard Lodor, 3d Art.; Capt. C. A. Alligood, M. S. K., Q. M. Dept.; Capt. J. B. Campbell, 4th Art; Asst. Surg. G. H. Torney, Med. Dept.; Capt. J. M. Ingalls, 1st Art.; Capt. Frank E. Nye, Sub. Dept.; Capt. W. A. Kobbé and 1st Lieut. H. B. Osgood, 3d Art.; 1st Lieut. Tasker H. Bluss, 1st Art., and 1st Lieut. A. G. Tassin, 12th Inf., J.-A. (S. O. 119, June 6, D. East.)

At Fort Totten, D. T., June 11. Detail: Capt. Clarence E. Bennett, 17th Inf.; Capt. Augustus A. De Loffre, Med. Dept.; 1st Lieuts. George Ruhlen and George H. Roach, 17th Inf.; 2d Lieut. John C. Waterman, 7th Cav.; 2d Lieut. Edgar S. Walker, 17th Inf., and 1st Lieut. James D. Nickerson, 17th Inf., J.-A. (S. O. 6l., Jüne 5, D. Dak.)

At Willet's Point, N. Y. H., June 11. Detail: Capts. John G. D. Knight and Philip M. Price, 1st Lieut. George A. Zinn, 2d Lieuts. Henry E. Waterman, James C. Sanford, Hiram M. Chittenden, Cassius E. Gallette, and Harry Taylor, Corps of Engrs., J.-A. (S. O., June 5, H. Q. A.)

At Jackson Barracks, La., June 16. Detail: Major C. B. Throckmorton, Capts. J. G. Ramsay and W. P. Vose, 1st Lieuts. Louis V. Caziare and Hamilton Rowan, and 2d Lieut. J. T. Thompson, 2d Art., and 2d Lieut. Willoughby Walke, 2d Art., J.-A. (S. O. 122, June 10, D. East.)

At Lattle Rock Barracks, Ark., June 17. Detail: Major F. L. Gueuther and Capt. F. B. Hamilton, 2d Art.; Asst. Surg. W. F. Carter, Med. Dept.; 1st Lieuts. A. C. Taylor, E. T. C. Richmond, and John H. Gifford, 2d Art., and 2d Lieut. M. C. Richards, 2d Art., J.-A. (S. O. 122, June 10, D. East.)

Army Boards.

A Board of Survey, to consist of Lieut.-Col. Charles Page, Med. Dept.; 1st Lieut. Colon Augur, 2d Cav. and 2d Lieut. H. C. Hodges, Jr., 22d Inf., will meet at the Subsistence Depot, Fort Leavenworth, June 4, to report upon damaged subsistence stores, for which Major Thomas Wilson, C. S., is accountable (S. O. 79, June 2, Dept. M.)

A Board of Officers, to consist of 1st Lieut. Henry J. Reilly, 5th Art.; 1st Lieut. Palmer G. Wood, 12th Inf., and 2d Lieut. Samuel E. Allen, 5th Art., Inspector of Rifle Practice, will meet at Fort Niagara, N. Y., June 8, to make a thorough examination of the reservation thereat with a view to determine the probable cost of preparing a rifle range suitable in all respects for Division and Department competitions, of properly equipping the said range, and providing it with necessary buildings and other appurtenances (S. O. Li3, June 6, D. East.)

The Artillery School.—The Secretary of War has di; rected 1st Lieuts. Montgomery M. Macomb, 4th Art. John R. Williams, 3d Artillery, Frederick Marsh, 1st Artillery, and Henry R. Lemly, 3d Artillery, at such time as may be specified by the commanding officer of the school, to visit the following establishments, for the purpose of examining the operations of construction or manufacture at those points of special interest to artillerists: South Bostor Foundry, Boston, Mass.; National Armory, Springfield; Colt and

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Winchester Works, New Haven; Frankford Arsenal, Philadelphia; Midvale Steel Works, near Philadelphia; Pennsylvania Steel Company, Steel-ton, Pa.; Manufactory of High Explosives, Gibbstown, N. J.; Iron and Steel Works, Chester. Pa.; Dupont Gunpowder Works, Wilmington, Delaware. Upon completion of this duty the officers will return to Fort Monroe. (S. O., H. Q. A., June 6.)

Bedding.—The Quartermaster General sees no objection to selling the articles of bedding to officers of the Army, provided they can be spared. Until the publication of a new price list of clothing and equipage, those articles should be charged at the following rates: Iron bunks, \$4.50 each; wire woven bunk bottoms, \$2.75 each; mattrasses, \$2.18 each; pillows, 34 cents each; pillow cases, 10 cents each, and bed sheets 30 cents each. The money realized from the sale of the wire woven bunk bottoms should be transferred to Lieut.-Col. H. C. Hodges, D. Q. M. G., Depot Quartermaster, New York, in order that others may be purchased to replace those sold. (Letter Q. M., G. O., May 14.)

Stacking Arms.—Upon the question as to whether the manual of stacking arms, published on the unumbered page following page 445, Upton's Tactics, edition of 1882, or the manual published in G. O. No. 2, of 1883, is correct, the Lieutenant General commanding the Army, state that in this, as in all other cases, the last order must govern. (Letter A. G. O., May 20, 1885.)

Messing of Non-Commissioned Staff.—Upon a question as to whether it is within the meaning of par. 269 Reg., as amended by G. O. No. 2, 1885. A. G. O., that the Ordnance Sergt., the Post Q. M. Sergeant, and the Commissary Sergeant, belonging to the non-commissioned staff of the post, should be assigned to the hospital mess, the Lieutenant-General says it is considered altogether desirable that hospitals at military posts be reserved strictly for their proper use—the care and treatment of the sick of the Army—and that the messing of any person, other than the sick and convalescent, is not in accordance with such use, and should be discontinued; also that arrangement for the messing of the noncommissioned general staff should be provided for elsewhere than at the post hospital. (Letter A, G. O., May 14, 1885.)

Ammunition for Magazine Guns.—Upon the question as to whether the trial of the magazine rifles, and the additional allowance of ammunition are to be continued until further orders or to terminate at the end of the fiscal year, the Lieutenant-General commanding the Army states that the additional allowance for magazine arms will be continued until the report on their merits has been made, as required by instructions communicated in letter of October 20, 1884, from this office, and no longer. (Letter A. G. O., June 3, 1885.)

DEPARTMENT NEWS.

Dept. of the East .- Major Gen. W. S. Hancock.

Dept. of the East.—Major Gen. W. S. Hancock.

A Baton Rouge correspondent, referring to the services at the National Cemetery on Decoration Day, says: "Mr. Charles F. Eichwurzel did everything in his power to further the objects of the day. After the ceremonies were concluded, a pleasant party assembled in the parlor of Mr. and Mrs. Eichwurzel to witness the christening of their infant son, Charles Frederick. The grounds are in excellent condition, and a visit to them will amply repay any one for the trouble in doing so."

A Buffalo correspondent states that petitions are being circulated throughout the city for the retention and enlargement of Fort Porter, and the establishment there of a regimental headquarters, with band, etc. Great hopes are built on President Cleveland's action in the matter.

A Youngstown correspondent writes: "Fort Niagara is looming as an important post. General Hancock had two of his staff here this week examining the reservation, with a view to the establisment on it a rifle range for the annual competition of the Division of the Atlantic and Department of the East. If the project goes through, and it seems likely, more troops will likely be stationed here, all of which will suit our people immensely."

Division of the Pacific.-Maj.-Gen. J. C. Pope. As commemorative of the valuable work done by the late General Irvin McDowell, U. S. A., at the Presidio, General Pope has ordered that the avenue around the ocean bluff from Fort Winfield Scott to First avenue be known as McDowell avenue.

Dept. of the Platte-Brig. Gen. O. O. Howard.

Dept. of the Platte—Brtg. Gen. O. O. Howard,
Colonel Guy V. Henry, U. S. A., Inspector of Rifle
Practice, has secured a good range, west of Fort
Omaha, and is having it put in shape for the annual
Department contest which opens in August. Colonel
Henry expects, with the money provided, to fully
equip the range with pits, firing stands, targets,
etc., and make it in every way superior to the old
one. He has recently suggested that the merchants
of Omaha offer some prizes for the rifiemen in addition to those put up by the Government, and says:
"The contest will bring over 100 soldiers to Omaha
and will benefit the railroads as well as the city. The
soldiers will spend considerable money and their
presence will be of considerable advantage to our
merchants. I think that our business men ought to
take some interest in the affair and allow the riflemen to shoot for prizes of local offering."

Mr. R. T. Hare, of the Springfield Armory, is visiting the forts in the Department, under orders of the
Secretary of War, to instruct the officers and noncommissioned officers in the mechanism of the new
magazine guns in the hands of troops for experimental purposes.

21 Lieuts. E. H. Brooke and F. L. Palmer, 21st
Infantry, left Fort Sidney a few days ago, the
former for Ash Hollow and the latter for Platte
Bridge, in charge of a train loaded with grain for
use of the 5th Cavalry, en route to the Department
of the Missouri. Headquarters and nine troops of
the 5th were to leave Fort Laramie, Wyo., June 2.

Provided the necessary prizes are assured, it is

Colonel Henry's intention to form the following classes: First—Regimental team match, open to five best shots from each regiment, ten shots at 200 and 600-yard ranges, team making highest score to receive prize. Second—Regimental team skirmish match, same as above. Third—Short range match, open to all competitors, five shots at 200 and 300 yards, three prizes to those making highest scores. Fourth—300-yard range, open to all competitors, five shots. Appropriate prize given by Major General Howard, Department commander. Fifth—Skirmish match, open to all competitors, 200 to 600 yards and return, cartridges not limited, three prizes to three best skirmishers. Sixth—Long range match, 800 and 1,000 yards, five shots at each range, open to best shot from each regiment, one prize.

The citizens of Omaha are raising money for prizes to be given the enlisted men at the annual competition. The 21st Infantry offer to give \$100 in 3 prizes of \$50, \$30 and \$20 to the 3 men of the 21st making the best scores for places on the Department team.

Dept. of Dakota.—Brig. Gen. Alfred H. Terry.
A recent fire at Fort Sully destroyed valuable property, including the quartermaster's stables and several public animals.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

WEST POINT AND MILITARY A CADEMY.

WEST POINT AND MILITARY A CADEMY.

The rain on Friday, June 5, interfered with the programme for the day, and the battalion drill was postponed. The cavalry exhibition in the Riding Hall, under the direction of Capt. J. A. Augur, 5th Cavalry, set for Thursday, taking its place. The rain did not prevent a large number gathering in the galleries of the Riding Hall to see the spirited riding of the young soldiers, and their flerce assault upon the leather bags which represented the enemy. Bareback exercise followed, and various other displays of the muscle, agility and skill, which may some day serve their owners in good stead. The ladies present were charmed, and lingered after the performance to give expression to their admiration.

During the day some of the Board went in an omnibus, under the guidance of Lieut. Davis, to examine Professor Michie's new observatory, for which the astute professor bonded the West Shore Railroad. The new telescope was examined with interest, and the spots on the sun scrutinized with the same critical acumen with which shortcomings of the cadets are investigated. The Board also on their trip visited the waterworks and the post cemetery.

A large number of new visitors made their appearance on the post on Saturday. The seacoast battery drill announced on that day was set aside for possible rainy weather, and battalion drill took its place.

After the usual morning inspection on Sunday, the cadet battalion was marched to the house of Com-

drill announced on that day was set aside for possible rainy weather, and battalion drill took its place.

After the usual morning inspection on Sunday, the cadet battalion was marched to the house of Commandant Hasbrouck, and went through the formality of receiving the colors. The portion of the chapel, at morning service, not reserved for cadets, was filled with visitors, who listened to the admirable baccalaureate sermon by the Rev. W. S. Rainsford, of St. George's, New York, who, if we are not mistaken, was formerly an officer of the British Army. Mr. Rainsford said, among other things, that he knew of no college in the country from whence young men were set out better equipped to take their place in the world to make it brighter and better. The graduating class rose to receive a few appropriate remarks of kindly farewell, and then joined in the graduating hymn.

On Monday the cadets were out at skirmish drill, and the three lower classes were occupied during the day in closing up their examination.

After the funeral ceremonies over the remains of Gen. Cuvier Grover on Tuesday the visitors witnessed mortar practice from the seacoast battery, under the direction of Lieut. Homer. In the evening the cadets enjoyed themselves in dancing with the young ladies in the fencing hall, the examinations having been completed during the day and an informal hop organized to occupy time. The plebes, to the number of nearly 50, reported Tuesday, and took observations of the scenes which are to form part of their life during the coming four years.

The sad news of the death of Gen. Whipple's son, Walter, was received at the post, and at the evening parade an order was read granting leave of absence until Saturday to his brother, Herbert, who is a member of the graduating class.

A portion of the Board of Visitors embarked on beard of the steamer Emeline on Wednesday and made an excursion to Cornwall, where they were most hospitably received. Senator Hawley improved the opportunity to visit the West Point Foundry and examin

in course of construction there for the Government.

Cavalry drill was held under the direction of Capt.

J. A. Augur, 5th Cavalry. In the evening there was a display of military gymnastics and the broadsword exercises in the gymnasium, the former being in charge of Lieut. Henry Kirby, 10th Infantry, and the latter under charge of Professor Herman J. Koehler, who is a new appointee here and a graduate of Turner Normal Institute, of Milwaukee.

The standing of the graduating class was announced as follows:

21. Cook. Frank A. R. I.

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The standing of the graduating class was announced as follows:

I. Kuhn, Jos. E., Ky.
2. Craighill. Wm. E., at large.
3. O'Brien, M. J., Mass.
4. Willcox, C. D., Ga.
5. Cole. Haydn S. Ill.
5. Cole. Haydn S. Ill.
7. Brookes, J. C. W., Pa.
8. Muir, Chas. H., Mich.
9. Barrette, John D., Iowa.
10. Parker, Chas. F., Ala.
11. Brown, Robt. A., Pa.
12. Davison, Lorenzo P., Jows.
13. Bettens, Philip A., Md.
14. Carson, John M., Jr., Pa.
15. Brown, Austin H., Ill.
16. Parmenter, A. L., N. Y.
17. Holbrook, Willard A., Wis. 37. Martin, Wm. F., Ohlo.
18. Ramsey, Frank Dew., N. Y.
28. Michie, Robt. E., Ohlo.
29. McCaln, Henry P., Miss.
Gov. Hoadley, of Ohio, Visitors, will address the cadets on graduation day on behalf of the Board. It was determined to

hold the graduating hop in Schofield Hall. The german taking place in the cadet mess hall, and the supper in the gymnasium. Cadets Beaumont B. Buck and John C. W. Brookes were leaders for the

Buck and John C. W. Brookes were leaders for the german

The alumni dinner and meeting, which take place June 12, will be attended by about 85 or 90 members. The annual meeting will be held in the afternoon, and the dinner in the evening in cadet mess hall. The oldest graduate present is selected to deliver the address. Among those who will attend will be Gens. Stanley, Cullum and Mr. Young, of class of '22; Gens. Viele, Rawson, Fry and Webb, of New York; Cols. Gillesple, Lydecker and Barlow, Engineer Cerps; Prof. Kendrick, Gen. Gillmore and Prof. Trowbridge, of New York; Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, Gen. Sideum, Gen. Abbot and Maj. Merrill; Gen. Clitz, Majs. Carey and Bates. Pay Department; Gen. Flyd-Jones, Maj. Arnold; Gen. Cass, of class '32; Gen. Shepherd, Gen. Van Vliet, Col. Gregory, Maj. Chas. W. Raymond and Col. P. C. Hains.

COURT-MARTIAL CASES.

COURT-MARTIAL CASES.

In the case of Recruit Swan, recently tried at David's Island, N. Y., for desertion, the reviewing authority, Lieutenant-General Sheridan, says; "The proceedings are approved, except the action of the court in denying an application made by the accused to have summoned certain additional witnesses. He demanded that Captain William Mills, 2d Inf., be summoned as a witness, and under oath deposed that he expected to try to prove that he was not the man (Swan) whom Mills had enlisted. The court refused this request. The denial forbids any presumption that the testimony thus excluded would have proved insufficient to contradict other evidence as to the identity of accused with Swan. For this reason the finding and sentence are disapproved and Recruit Swan will be returned to duty. (G. C.-M. O. 43, H. Q. A., 1885.)

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.) DEPARTMENT OF THE PLATTE.

DEPARTMENT OF THE PLATTE,

At Fort Omaha, Tuesday evening, June 2, a delightful ball was given by the bachelor officers. The hall was tastefully decorated with flags, and without by Chinese lanterns. The young and the fair, the old and the brave, were seen mingling together in happy unison. For those for whom the dance had no attraction, a broad piazza gave opportunities for other harmless amusements. The veteran 4th are no more backward in love making than m gallant deeds; in fact a good lover must be a brave warrior, and of both, as is well known, the 4th Infantry is replete.

Work on the target range is progressing. The citizens of Omaha are going to give prizes to the best shots, and the various posts will no doubt add to these amounts. This money will be an incentive to the soldier, and help to balance his account, which seems low in this gay western town, which is the lovellest one this side of the Big Muddy, and, in the western vernacular, don't you forget it. Ramors of breaking up the Department do not disturb us; some of the posts off the railroad might go to Dakota, but a Department which has done so much in the past, with so many Indians in it, should not be broken up except for some good cause.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

FORT THOMAS, A. T.

MAY 28, 1885.

The initiative scout left here on the 18th of this month, the officers and men having been in the garrison from the 4th of the month (just 14 days). They left with four days' rations and field equipage; no blankets, no change of clothing, no knowledge of the fact that they were out for so long a time as has elapsed since they left, but such is a soldier's life, and with the blue sky of heaven above, and the lap of mother earth for a pillow, the true soldier lies down, not knowing what the morrow may bring forth.

Since Capt. Lee left here we have had no means of direct communication with his command, as they have been under the immediate direction of General Crook, and kept constantly moving. Capt. Lee's detachment consists of 75 selected men from Troops G, C, and F, 25 men from each, and there are many old soldiers well versed in the mysteries of Indian warfare, Troop C having been with Major Young, of the 8th Cavairy, eight years ago in Texas, after Chief Alsate's band, Lieut. Beck then in command of it.

Chief Alsate's band, Lieut. Beck then in command of it.

The officers with Capt. Lee are Lieutenants Beck, Evans, and Watson. We hope that if there is any fighting they will get their share, as that is what a soldier lives for, and, in fact, the only compensation they have for days of ceaseless riding, under burning suns and almost suffocating dust by day and the bare, comfortless ground at night. We who love and wait for them will continue to pray for their

It is the expressed regret of all the regiment here that some ill-starred, ill-advised, as well as evil-in-clined individual, claiming to be a 10th Cavalryman, has rendered himself conspicuous and obnoxious by sending to some of these Arizona newspapers a communication highly disrespectful to Col. Shafter of the 1st Infantry. Col. Shafter is a universal favorite with the 10th Cavalry, and considered a most competent and worthy officer. It is to be hoped that those who read the article referred to will have the good sense and taste to consider the source. Many a true and hospitable courtesy has been rendered the 10th Cavalry by Col. Shafter and his estimable wife that will long be remembered. Our "doughboy" brothers are very dear to us, and we hope that we are to them. We are glad to see that General Sheridan reached Washington all right, having fully recovered from his shock. Long may he live and happily.

FORT MCKINNEY, WYOMING.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal :

LIFE at this post is usually dull and monotonous and seldom does any incident occur to warrant anyone's recording. But the past week has been so full of excitement, consequent upon the moving of troops, that I venture to ask you for a small space in your valuable paper, and hope you will publish the following.

of excitement, consequent upon the moving of troops, that I venture to ask you for a small space in your valuable paper, and hope you will publish the following:

The 5th Cavalry left here on the morning of May 20, en route to Fort Riley, Kansas. as gallant a body of men as ever wielded sabre in a country's cause. Since their departure the post is commanded by Captain Leonard Hay, 9th Inf., whose company (K) is under orders to march to Fort Russell, Wyoming, upon the arrival of the 9th Cavalry at this post. The company has been stationed here for nearly three years, and are pleased beyond description at knowing they will soon leave it. Ist Sergeant Wm. L. Allison has just received his appointment as Ordnance Sergeant, and is assigned to Fort Hays, Kas. He has the good wishes and congratulations of all who know him.

In presenting him with his warrant as Ordnance Sergeant, the Captain manifested his regrets and congratulations in a company order which was read to the company, it being paraded in full dress for the occasion. The order is as follows: "Sergeant Allison has faithfully performed the duties of ist Sergeant of the company fair and foul weather for well nigh 20 years. His recommendations for advancement have been on file for Il years. He has well earned the honor thus conferred upon him by the War Department. The company commander, while he regrets to lose his services, congratulates him good success in his new and important field of duty.

As soon as the company was dismissed a meeting was held in the company barracks, and congratula-

May 24, 1885,

FORT SPOKANE, W. T.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

A sad accident occurred near here on the 18th of May while transporting troops across the Columbia. The cable became loose when the boat was about the middle of the stream and the boat floated down the river, with eight men and several pack-mules. When nearing the rapids (a short distance from the cable) the boat struck a rock and was broken to pleces. The men and animals were tumbled into the water and one soldier and two citizens, Government employees, were drowned. The deceased soldier, John M. Rambo, being a member of Co. C, 2d Infantry, and also a good member of I. O. G. T. at this place, the Lodge passed the following resolutions:

1. Whereas, in the providence of God, John M. Rambo, Co. C, 2d Infantry, has, in the discharge of his duty as a soldier, come to his death by being drowned in the Columbia River, near Fort Spokane, W. T., on the 18th day of May, 1886;

Be it resolved, That in the death of our late lamented brother, John M. Rambo, Merriam Lodge No. 56, I. O. G. T. has sustained an irreparable loss. Brother Rambo was one of our charter members and has held various positions of trust and responsibility among us, and has always, shown himself worthy of the esteem and affection of his brethren, which he enjoyed, as was exemplified in his recent election by them to fill the office of Chaplain for the present term. He was carnest, zealous and esif-denying in his efforts to advance the interests of this Lodge, And his fidelity to advance with whom he was associated, gave him great influences with them, which were everled of sixty days the members of this todge were exerted of sixty days the members of this todge were exerted of sixty days the members of this todge were exerted of sixty days the members of this todge were exerted of sixty days the

ence with them, which was ever exerted in behalf of cause of temperance.

3. Be it resolved, That for the period of sixty days the members of this Lodge wear a badge of mourning for Brother Rambo's death.

3. Be it resolved, That the Secretary be instructed to record upon the pages of the Journal of this Lodge, appropriately ruled, with a border of black lines, the resolutions adopted by the Lodge relative to the death of Brother Rambo.

4. Be it resolved. That we tender to his bereaved parents and family our heartfelt sympathy in this their deep afflicated and that copies of these resolutions be mailed to them.

Bespectfully submitted,

Respectfully submitted,
John A. Henn, Secretary I. O. G. T.

THE NAVY.

NAVAL VESSELS IN COMMISSION.

WHEN AND WHERE LAST HEARD FROM N. Atlantic Station-Act. R.-Adml. J. E. Jouett.

N. Atlantic Station—Act. R.-Adml. J. E. Jouett.
Alliance, 3d rate, 6 guns, Lieut. Comdr. Geo.
R. Durand. Arrived at Key West, Fla., June 7, and
sailed for New York, June 10, with the remains of
Commander Clark on board.
Galena, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. Theo. F. Kane.
On way to Key West, Fla.
Swatara, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. Gilbert C.
Wiltse. On way to Key West, Fla.
Tennessee, 1st rate, 22 guns (f. s. n. a. s), Capt.
Oscar F. Stanton. Left Aspinwall, June 2, for
Savanilla. Afterwards the Tennessee will go to
Jamaica for coal, and then return to Aspinwall.
Yantic, 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. Frank Wildes.
Left Aspinwall, June 2, for Savanilla.

South Atlantic Station.

Rear Admiral Earl English commanding.

LANCASTER, 2d rate, 10 guns, Capt. Edward E. Potter. Flagship of the South Atlantic Station. Reported by cable at St. Helena, May 16.

NIPSIC, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. William S. Dana. Address mail to care of U. S. Consul, Montevideo, Uruguay. At Colonia, April 8.

European Station—R.-Adml. Sam. R. Franklin. Mails should be addressed to care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England, unless other-

PENSACOLA, 2d rate, 16 guns, Captain George Dewey. Arrived at Funchal, Madeira, June 10. All well. She reports that on May 27 she fell in with the wreck of the German bark Bertha Bahlruhs, from Darien April 7 for Newport, England, before reported abandoned. As the wreck was dangerous to navigation the Pensacola destroyed it by means of torpedoes.

rpedoes.
KEARSARGE, 3d rate, 7 guns, Comdr. William R. Relagnan. Sailed from St. Vincent, Cape DeVerd, ay 22, for Tangier, via Madeira.
QUINNEBAUG, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. Nicoll addow. Arrived at Jaffa, Syria, May 11. Reported y cable at Port Said, Egypt, May 15, 1885.

Pacific Station-Rear-Adm. E. Y. McCauley.

by cable at Port Said, Egypt, May 15, 1885.

Pacific Station—Rear-Adm. E. Y. McCauley.

The Post-office address of the vessels of the Pacific Station is care of U. S. Consul at Panama, unless otherwise noted. Letters directed to Callao are delayed in the Post-office.

Hartrord, 2d rate, 16 guns (f. s. p. s.), Captain E. P. Lull commanding. At San Francisco, Cal. Will require 25 or 30 days for repairs considered necessary. Rear Admiral E. Y. McCauley assumed command of the U. S. Naval force on the Pacific Station, at San Francisco, May 23, and in G. O. 1, announces his personal staff as follows: Capt. E. P. Lull, chief of staff; Lieut. Thomas S. Phelps, fiag lieutenant; Lieut. Jno. V. B. Bleecker, secretary. All existing orders and regulations remain in force until otherwise directed.

Iroquois, 3d rate, 7 guns, Comdr. Yates Stirling. Arrived at Panama on the 26th of April. Will remain there for the present.

Mononahela, 2d rate, 9 guns, Lieut. Comdr. George B. Livingston in command. Used as a storeship at Coquimbo, Chili.

Mohican, 3d rate, 8 guns, Commander Benjamin F. Day. At Mare Island, Cal. Will be attached to the Pacific Station. Went into commission May 25, 1885. Will be ready to sail towards the Isthmus about June 16.

PINTA, 4th rate, screw, 2 guns, Lieut. Comdr. Henry E. Nichols. At Sitka, Alassa. Address care of Navy Pay Agent, San Francisco, Cal.

At Junean May 22. Left Sitka, Alassa. Address care of Navy Pay Agent, San Francisco, Cal.

At Junean May 22. Left Sitka, Alassa. Address care of Navy Pay Agent, San Francisco, Cal.

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SHENANDOAH, 2d rate, 9 guns, Captain Chas. S. Norton. Sailed from Panama for Callao May 24.

WACHUSETT, 3d rate, 7 guns, Comdr. Alfred T. Mahan. At Panama May 26. Going to Guayaquil.

Assattc Station—Act. Rear-Admirat J. L. Davis.

Asiatic Station-Act. Rear-Admiral J. L. Davis. Vessel with (†), address, Mail, to care U. S. Consul okohama, Japan.

Vessel with (t), address, Mail, to care U. S. Consul Yokohama, Japan.

ALERT, † 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. Chas. J. Barclay. Below Canton, China, May 1, where she was to remain until relieved by some other vessel, probably the Palos. Would then go to Nagasaki and Corea.

ENTERPRISE, † 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Albert S. Barker. At Min River, April 17. Orders sent to her May 23, to proceed to New York, via Australia, New Zealand, and Cape Town.

JUNIATA, † 3d rate, 8 guns, f. s. a. s., Comdr. Purnell F. Harrinton. At Shanghai, China, April 17. Ordered May 23 to proceed to New York, via Zanzibar, the Camoro Islands, Madagascar, ports on the S. E. Coast of Africa, and Cape of Good Hope.

MARION, † 3d rate, 8 guns, Commander Merrill Miller corumanding. A cable despatch received May 27, reports the arrival of the Marion at Aden. Monocacy, † 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. Francis J. Higginson. At Shanghai, April 17.

OMAHA, 2d rate, 12 guns, Captain Thos. O. Selfridge, commanding. At New York.

OSSIPEE, † 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. John F. McGlensey. At Chemulpo, Corea, May 1. Would remain there until relieved, and then go to Nagasaki. PALOS, † 4th rate, 6 howitzers, Lieut.-Commander T. Nelson. Reported at Shanghai, China, May 1, to relieve the Alert at Canton.

TRENTON, † 3d rate, 10 guns Capt. Robert L. Phythian. At Nagasaki, May 1. To relieve the Ossipee at Chemulpo.

Apprentice Training Squadron

The Post-office address of the Training Ship amestown, Portsmouth, and Saratoga, will be

care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England, until July 7. After that Newport, R. I. Hope to be at Madeira in time to sail for home July 24.

Jamesrown, 3d rate, sails, 12 guns, Commander Charles V. Gridley. At Fayal, May 26, and reported by cable at Lisbon June 8.

A correspondent of the Journal, writing from Azores Islands, May 26, 1885, says: We left Newport on May 11, together—the Portsmouth, Saratoga and Jamestown—and sailed in squadron until the 13th, when we were separated during a gale of wind in the Gulf Stream. Our passage to Fayal in the Jamestown was an uncomfortable one, in consequence of much rainy and heavy weather. The apprentices, however, stood it very well for beginners. We sail hence for Lisbon in few days. All well.

well.

MINNESOTA, 1st rate, 24 guns, Captain Allen V.

Reed. Gunnery ship. She is moored off West 30th

Street, North River. Her boats run from a float

the West 27th Street Pier. P. O. address, Station

E, New York.

E, New York.

New Hampshine, 1st rate, 16 guns, sails, flagship of training squadron, Captain Arthur R. Yates.

Coaster's Island Harbor. Newport, R. I.

Portsmouth, 3d rate, sails, 12 guns, Comdr. S.

W. Terry, commanding. At Fayal, May 28, and reported by cable at Lisbon June 8.

SARATOGA, 3d rate, 12 guns, Comdr. William H.

Whiting. Training ship. At Fayal, May 28, and reported by cable at Lisbon June 8.

On Special Service.

On Special Service.

Constrilation, 3d rate, 10 guns. Practice ship of Naval Academy. Commander Charles L. Huntington. At Annapolis, Md. The vessel will sail on her annual cruise about June 15.

DESPATCH, 4th rate, Lieut. Wm. H. Emory, Jr., in command. At New York. Accompanied the Dolphin on her trial trip to sea June 11.

Michigan, 4th rate, 8 guns, Comdr. John J. Read. At Erie, Penn.

Michigan, 4th rate, 8 guns, Comdr. John J. Read. At Erie, Penn.

Powhatan, 2d rate, 14 guns, Captain Lester A. Beardslee. Arrived at Key West, May 25, and sailed June 8 for New York.

RANGER, 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. Chas. E. Clark. Address, care of Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal. Surveying duty on Mexican and Central American Coasts. At Gulf of Dulce, Costa Rica, April 1.

St. Mary's, sails, 8 guns, Comdr. Edwin M. Shepard. N. Y. Schoolship. Sailed from New York, May 12, 1885, on her annual cruise. At New Londno, Conn., May 25. Was to leave there, May 27, for the Azores (Fayal), where she was expected to arrive by June 10.

Receiving Ships, Iron-Clads, Etc.

Franklin, 1st rate, 25 guns, Capt. Henry Wilson.
Receiving ship. At Norfolk, Va.
INDEPENDENCE, 3d rate, sails, 6 guns, Commander
Frederick Rodgers. Receiving ship. At Mare Is
land Cal.

Frederick Rodgers. Receiving snip. At Mare is land, Cal.

SPEEDWELL, 4th rate, Lieut. C. M. McCarteney. At Norfolk, Va.

Sr. Louis, 3d rate, sails, Capt. Wm. E. Fitzhugh. Receiving ship, League Island, Pa.

Wabash, 1st rate, 26 guns, Captain Joseph N. Miller. Receiving ship, Boston, Mass.

VERMONT, 2d rate, 7 guns, Captain Robert Boyd. Receiving ship. At New York.

WYANDOTTE, 4th rate, 2 guns, Commander Richd. P. Leary. Receiving ship at the Navy-yard, Washington, D. C.

MAYFLOWER, Ensign George P. Blow. At Norfolk, Va.

folk. Phiox, Naval Academy Tug. Mate B. G. Perry command. At Annapolis, Md.

The iron-clads Ajax. Catskill. Lehigh, Mahopac, Manhattan are laid up at City Point, Va., in command of Comdr. D. W.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

A CABLE from London, June 8, 1885, says: "The gas which generated in the coal bunkers of the British iron turret ship Infexible, at anchor off Ports mouth, exploded on that day. Fifteen of the crew were severely injured, three of them fatally. The vessel itself was somewhat damaged.

vessel itself was somewhat damaged.

Soon after the arrival of the Ambrose Light, the prize of the Alliance, at the New York Navy-yard, a stowawy was discovered, almost dead, behind some casks. He was a Spanish negro, who, rather than be turned over to the Colombian officials, had taken his chances of starvation. He was at once placed under medical treatment.

The Boston Advertiser says: "The statement is current that Secretary Whitney spends four hours a day in studying naval architecture, recent data on heavy ordnance, and similar appropriate topics." We may fairly claim for the Civil Lords of the Admiralty that they at least spend fully as much time as the Secretary of the United States Navy in the study of subjects kindred to their novel duties; but whether, after all, the result is adequate to the time and trouble so expended is very much a matter of dispute.—London Army and Navy Gazette.

Judge Brown, in the United States Court, appointed Robt. R. Repedicts and 14. Ellicht. A within

dispute.—London Army and Navy Gazette.

JUDGE BROWN, in the United States Court, appointed Robt. B. Benedict and Lt. Elliott J. Arthur, U. S. N., as members of the prize court to examine the witnesses in the Ambrose Light prize case. The court met in the Grand Jury room of the U. S. Circuit Court and took the testimony of the brig's Captam, Gaspar Rodriguez, and of the mate, D. Shoonenoff. The proceedings were kept strictly private. The seamen who were on board the brig will be examined. Rear Admiral J. W. Nicholson, retired, was designated by Secretary Whitney as the Naval member of the prize court. Owing to illness he was compelled to decline to serve and Lieut. Arthur was selected in his stead.

The New Orleans Datty Pleayune makes a strong

THE New Orleans Daily Picayunc makes a strong appeal that the city unite in a substantial testimonial to Commodore Wallace Hunter, formerly of the U.S. Navy, who it says: "For nearly 40 years, under a commission from President James Monroe, and one of promotion from Andrew Jackson, served the Republic in the various grades, of a Naval offi-

ted

nip es.

H.

d. A. ed cer, with an efficiency and fidelity never surpassed if ever equalled by any other of that brilliant array of distinguished commanders who have given such lastre to that service."

Instre to that service."

It is rumored that Lieutenant Amory, U. S. N.; has again tendered his resignation, and that it will be accepted this time. He resigned some weeks ago when ordered to the Omaha, but was permitted to withdraw it, and received orders to the Lancaster.

COMMODORE SCHLEY, Chief of the Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting, has not yet completed the arrangements for instructing continuous service men in the art of handling the modern weapons of war. About thirty men have thus far been selected, and it will be necessary to go above the age at first decided upon, thirty-five years, to make up the full class proposed.

The semi-annual Navy Register is in process of preparation. It will be out as usual about July 1.

NAVY GAZETTE

Ordered.

JUNE 8.—Assistant Surgeon Fred'k N. Ogden, to duty on board the receiving ship St. Louis.

JUNE 9.—Lieutenant Commander T. A. Lyons, to duty in the Bureau of Navigation.

Surgeon M. L. Ruth, to duty at the Navy-yard,

Surgeon M. L. Ruth, to duty at the Navy-yard, Washington.

Passed Assistant Engineer Wm. L. Bailie, Boatswains Peter Johnson and James Heron and Carpenter John A. Dixon, to appear before the Retiring Board. JUNE 10.—Ensign George H. Stafford, to duty in the Bureau of Navigation July 21.

Detached.

JUNE 8.—Paymaster Robert W. Allen, from special duty at the Naval Academy, and ordered to report to the Judge Advocate General for duty.

Assistant Engineer Wm. R. King, from the Naval Academy, and ordered to the Hartford June 9.

JUNE 9.—Medical Director J. S. Dungan, from the Aaval Hospital, Yokohama, Japan, on the reporting of his relief, and ordered to return home and report arrival.

Surzeon Daniel McMustric from the Naval Academy Surzeon Surzeon Surzeon Surzeon Surzeon Surzeon Surzeon Surzeon Surzeo

arrival.
Surgeon Daniel McMurtrie, from the Navy-yard,
Washington, and ordered to duty at the Naval Hospital, Yokohama, Japan, per steamer June 27 from

Francisco. NE 10.—Carpenter Nathan H. Junkins, from at New London, Conn., and placed on waiting rs.

Orders Revoked.

The orders of Naval Cadet John P. McGuinness to the Mohican and ordered to the Hartford June 25. The orders of Lieutenant Commander E. L. mory to the Lancaster and wait orders.

Resigned,

Naval Cadets James W. Kittrell and Samuel E. Pitner (of the graduating class), to take effect Oct. 1 next, and granted leave of absence until that date.

Commissioned.

Commodore John C. P. DeKrafft, to be a Rear Admiral in the Navy from June 2, 1885.

Placed on retired list.

Lieutenant (junior grade) Henry F. Reich, from une 5, 1885. Leave.

Granted to Professor Simon Newcomb for six weeks, with permission to leave the United States.
To Lieutenant A. B. Wyckoff for six weeks, with permission to leave the United State.
To Lieutenant James Franklin (retired list) for five months, with permission to leave the United States.

MARINE CORPS.

Captain R. L. Meade to consider himself detached from the Marine Barracks, Pensacola, from the date of his order, to take passage on board the Tennessee to the Isthmus of Panama. He is now attached to the Marine Barracks, Brooklyn, N. Y. Lieutenant Richard Wallach is detached from the Marine Barracks, Brooklyn, N. Y., and ordered to uty at the Marine Barracks, Navy-yard, League Island, Pa.

CASUALTIES.

Deaths in the Navy of the United States, reported to the Surgeon-General, for the week ending June 10, 1885:

John Riley, Captain of the Top, April 22, U. S. S. Juniata, Shanghai, China.
Michael Cody, private Marine, May 23, Canal Hospital, Colon, Panama.
Spencer Drew Harlow, private Marine, June 2, Naval Hospital, Chelsea.

REVENUE MARINE.

THE Corwin, which left San Francisco April 29 for an exploring cruise in the Arctic Ocean, has returned to San Francisco, and under sail, her machinery being disabled.

Revenue steamer Bibb has been ordered to Oswego, and there to be placed in commission. Cruisng grounds from mouth of Niagara River, through Lake Ontario and into the St. Lawrence River, as far as Ogdensburgh.

Bark Chase, ordered from New Bedford on summer cruise with the cadets of the U. S. Revenue Marine.

Dark Chase, ordered from New Bedford on sumer cruise with the cadets of the U. S. Revenue Marine.

New boiler for the Revenue steamer Samuel Hawley has been completed by the Delaney Iron Works, of Richmond, and shipped to Mobile for erection in the vessel.

Assignments.

2d Lieutenant George A. Cook, detached from Str. orwin and placed on waiting orders, on account of

torwa and passessiokness.

2d Lieutenant W. C. De Hart, assigned to the Str. Hamilton, stationed at Philadelphia.

Cadets John E. Reinburg, James M. Moore and and Frank H. Dimock, ordered to bark Chase at New Bedford.

THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

The Naval Cadets belonging to the First, Third and Fourth Classes, Naval Academy, numbering nearly 150, embarked on Monday, June 8, on the Constellation, Comfr. C. L. Huntington, for the summer practice cruise. The Constellation, it is expected, will sail this week. Her cruise will extend along the North Atlantic coast as far as Portsmouth. The ship will return here the latter part of August. The Fourth Class, composed entirely of the newcomers, were the first to reach the ship. They were taken on board on a steam launch. The First and Third Classes started about half-past nine o'clock in the Government steamer Phlox. A number of the Second Class, which will not take the cruise this year, were at the wharf to see their comrades off. When the boat started the cadets struck up a lively song and continued to sing until the Constellation, half-a-mile away, was reached. The Marine guard of fifteen men went aboard after dinner. Among the guard were several recently returned from the Panama expedition. When the cadets return from the cruise, in the latter part of August, a short leave of absence will be given them to visit their parents, provided they can return in time for the recopening of the Academy the first of October. Including officers, cadets, marines, sailors, etc., the complement of the practice-ship will be about 300 persons.

In addition to the 23 physical failures among cadets at the annual examinations, 20 others were found deficient in studies. Of these three were recommended to be dropped, Cadet Ubberoth, of Pennsylvania, of the First Class; Bachman, of Pennsylvania, and Wm. R. Wilmer, of Baltimore, Md., Third Class, 17 will be re-examined. The "star" members of the different classes for the next term will probably be F. N. Kress, Illinois, First Class; Frank W. Hibbs, Pennsylvania; Robert Stocker, Minnesota; Elliott Snow, Utah Territory, and Henry F. Bryan, Ohio, Second Class; and Frank Marble, son of Manton Marble, of New York. Third Class.

ing-place for the ladies. In it were testing machines, shells, torpedoes, electrical firing appar-atus, fuse machines, cannon models of guns, col-lections of inspection gear, but the gentle ones were in no wise intimidated.

CAPTAIN BEARDSLEE AT COLON.

To the Editor of the New York Times:

CAPTAIN BEARDSLEF AT COLON.

To the Editor of the New York Times:

In your issue of April 29, just received, there appears a letter from Aspinwall dated April 19, which purporting to give a fair account of the events preceding and subsequent to the destruction of Colon, embodies a series of statement in regard to alleged official actions of mine during the brief visit of this ship to that port in March, which reflect several in regard to alleged official actions of mine during the brief visit of this ship to that port in March, which reflect several to alleged official actions of mine during the brief visit of this ship to that port in March, which reflect several to the propersion of all the facts in the case as furnished by the reported of all the facts in the case as furnished by the reported of the commander-in-chief of the station, Osmmander sane; that of the Court of Inquiry, and my own, has not, as it certainly would have done were the statements refer and to true, expressed disapprobation of leave me in charge of duties of important and delicate nature, for which, were the statements even founded on truth, I should be most completely unit.

Naval regulations prevent me from furnishing you with a true account of my official acts at Colon, but they do not prevent me from pronouncing the following statements, which are in the letter referred to to be false:

1. That on arrival at Colon I "expressed surprise at and disapproval of the actions of Commander Kane." On the contrary, I approved thoroughly of all he had done then, and dnow of all he actions of Commander Kane." On the contrary, I approved thoroughly of all he had done then, and dnow of all he afterward did do.

2. That I "tree of the colon of Commander Kane." On the contrary, I approved thoroughly of all he had done then, and dnow of all he afterward did do.

3. That I "tree of the reflect has been assumed act, that "no inducements from Mr. Wright, the Consul, nor protestations of Commander Kane, or of Consul General Adamson could alter or revoke m

REVENUE MARINE SERVICE.

Names and Stations of Revenue Cutters.

Names and Stations of Revenue Cutters.

Alert, 2d Lieut. E. C. Chaytor, Elizabeth City, N. C.
Bear, fitting out at New York.
Bibb, Capt. D. C. Constable, comdg, Oswego, N. Y.
Boutwell, Capt. John G. Baker, comdg, Sewego, N. Y.
Boutwell, Capt. John G. Baker, comdg, Sewego, N. Y.
Boutwell, Capt. L. A. Stodder, comdg, New Bedford, Mass.
Colfaz, Capt. L. N. Stodder, comdg, New Bedford, Mass.
Corvin, Capt. M. A. Healy, on cruise to Alaska.
Crassford, (out of commission.)
Coze, 1st Lieut. F. M. Munger, comdg, Philadelphia, Pa.
Chandler, 1st Lieut. T. F. Toxier, comdg, New York.
Daltac, Capt. Thomas W. Lay, comdg, Portland, Me.
Dezter, Capt. Eric Gabrielson, comdg, Newport, R. I.
Diz, Capt. Frank Barr, comdg, Key West, Fla.
Discover, Engineer E. P. Webber, Savannah, Ga.
Ewing, Capt. Geo. W. Moore, comdg, Baltimore, Md.
Fessenden, Capt. S. S. Warner, comdg, Detroit, Mich,
Forward, Capt. T. B. Mullett, comdg, Mobile, Ala.
Galdzin, Capt. J. C. Mitchell, comdg, Mobile, Ala.
Gardh, Capt. W. S. Simmons, comdg, Phila., Pa.
Hamiin, 1st Lieut. George Williams, comdg, Boston. Mass.
Hartiez, 2d Lie. Albert Buhner, comdg, San Francisco, Cal.
Hawley, 2d Lieut. E. T. Brian, Mobile, Ala.
Johnson, Capt. A. D. Davis, comdg, Glalveston, Tex.
Manhattan, out of commission.
Perroec, Est Lieut. J. M. Simms, comdg, Galveston, Tex.
Manhattan, out of commission.

Penroac, 1st Lieut, J. M. Sander, comdg, in winter quarters may be perry, Capt. D. B. Hodgsdon, comdg, Chincoteague, Va. Report, 2d Lieut. W. A. Falling, comdg, Chincoteague, Va. Rush, out of commission.

Stevens, Capt. Russel Glover, comdg, New Berne, N. C. Sevens, Capt. Russel, Glover, comdg, Shieldsborough, Miss. O. address: Bay St. Louis, Miss. Search, 2d Aset. Eng. H. C. Henshaw, in charge, Balto., Md. Savilie, out of commission.

Vanderbit, 2d Lieut. George E. McConnell, in charge, Bay hore, L. I. Woodbury, Capt. E. L. Deane, comdg, Eastport, Me. Woodbury, Capt. E. L. Deane, comdg, Port Townsend. Washington, Lieut. J. W. Congdon, comd'g, New York.

STATIONS OF COAST SURVEY VESSELS.

Colby M. Chester, Comdr. U. S. N., Hydrographic Inspector.

Steamer A. D. Bache, Lieut. E. D. F. Heald, U. S. N., commanding. Address Tompkinsville, Staten Island.
Steamer G. S. Blake, L. J. E. Pillsbury, U. S. N., comdg. Address Coast Survey Office, Washington, D. C. Schooner Eagre, Lieut. J. M. Hawley, U. S. N., comdg. Address care of B. G. Neft, S. South St., New York City. Schooner Eagnest, Lieut. C. T. Forse, U. S. N., Address Olympia, W. T. Steamer Gedney, Lieut. C. T. Forse, U. S. N., comdg. Address Navy Yard. New York.
Steamer Hassler, Lieut. Commander A. S. Snow, U. S. N., comdg. Address Dav. 2,272, San Francisco. Cal. Schooner Palinswis, Lieut. Edward D Taussig, U. S. N. comdg. Address Box 2,272, San Francisco. Cal. Schooner Palinswis, Lieut. W. G. Cutler, U. S. N., comdg. Address Hoboken, N. J. Sitamer Patterson, Lieut. R. Clover, U. S. N., comdg. Address Care of Navy Pay Agent, San Francisco, Cal. At Junena, Alaska, May 22.
Steamer Endeavor, Lieut. G. C. Hanus, U. S. N., comdg. Address New Utrecht, Long Island, N. Y. Schooner Dvift, Lieut. F. S. Curter, U. S. N., Address Navy-yard, N. Y. Colby M. Chester, Comdr. U.S.N., Hydrographic Inspector.

FISH COMMISSION.

The Albatross, Lieut. Commander G. L. Tanner, comdg. Arrived at Washington June 6, and will sail on June 13 for the banks of Newfoundland.

The Fish Hawk, Ensign Louis W. Piepmeyer, comdg. At Glouster Point near Philadelphia.

The Lookout, Mate Jas. A. Smith, comdg. At Baltimore from Havre de Grace, June 1.

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ostage within the United States prepaid. Foreign post-should be added to the subscription price. hange of address will be made as frequently as desired, on notification; not otherwise, as the changes announced he orders published in the JOURNAL furnish no author-

in the orders phoushed in the JOURNAL furnish no author-ity for changing the address of the paper. Both the old and new address should be given. We should be very glad to learn from any of our subscrib-ers of any delay or failure to receive the JOURNAL, so that we may give the matter our immediate attention.

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ARMY OFFICERS AS CAPITALISTS.

" Fill thy purse with money."-Othello.

Some time since we received a communication from an officer of the Army, calling attention to the uneasiness and discontent occasioned by the inability of officers to make adequate provision for their families, and proposing as a remedy the plan of co-operation here set forth. He asks:

of co-operation here set forth. He asks:

"Why do not Army officers organize stock companies with the capital of any reasonable amounts depending on the necessities therefor having shares worth, say, from \$5 to \$100 each, according to the object of the company? In union there is strength, and there are plenty of honest, efficient, capable men outside, or on the Retired List, who could and would gladly take charge of the company's business; and would soon declare large dividends, besides raising the value of shares to two or three hundred per cent. above par. There are no classes of men either, as penniless as Army officers generally are, who have the facilities they have of deciding upon the best paying investments, as well as the most promising localities, did they but turn their attention to it. It could be done, too, without infringement of law, or detriment to self improvement in their study of the military profession.

"Say organize a capital stock of \$10,000—1,000 shares, at \$10 per share. There are plenty of officers who would gladly invest that amount at a venture. Then let the company decide as to the character of business, also the locality, and appoint, or employ some person on a large salary (under heavy bond, if need be) to take charge and conduct under certain restrictions.

"I have \$100 (savings of nearly thirteen years'

"I have \$100 (savings of nearly thirteen years service) with which to purchase one share out of 500 in a stock ranch worth \$50,000. I am also willout in a stock ranch worth \$00,000. I am also willing to bear my pro-rata share for the first three or four years, till the ranch pays expenses, and begins to declare dividends. I have confidence in this sort of investment—bank stock would suit me just as well, if I had confidence in the management. I've of investment—bank stock would suit me just as well, if I had confidence in the management. I've no doubt of the promise of the enterprise in a good place. Instead of this, I might purchase two shares (value \$50) in one, or one share in each of some sort of machine manufactory, or in a live, energetic, progressive newspaper. Failing in this opportunity, I would invest in four shares (\$25 each) of a flouring, woollen, cotton, and planing mill, or it may be better to purchase several \$10 shares in each of a canning, candy, cracker, and eigar factory and probably have some extra \$5 to invest in a soap factory and a steam laundry. Companies of this kind could be organized exclusively of Army officers; located in some promising frontier town, under the management of some responsible, efficient party, and grow to be of incalculable worth to the stockholders. They would of course have to foster it till it pays its own expenses; but that would not be much from each individual share owner.

"Many an officer will become interested in such enterprises; and thus have promising inducements to save his small available monthly stipends for tuture use of himself or family, instead of throwing it away uselessly in many instances, as is practiced at the present day, by driblets often for nothing greater than the important gratification of a temporary appetite.

"I would be glad to hear from others on this

ing greater than the important gratification of a temporary appetite.

"I would be glad to hear from others on this subject and see its merits thoroughly ventilated. I think if practicable; it gives fair promise of great reform in the Army. It at least has two good merits for its object, viz.: That of making better provision for the support of our wives and little ones when we severally shall have been taken from them; and it tends to induce officers to lay up

means for future use, instead of squandering their money recklessly. It may result also in a more healthy flow of promotion; for there's many an old officer in the Army to-day who would gladly resign omeer in the Army to-day who would gladly resign to supervise and watch over the affairs of such a company on a good salary, when its practicability and success shall have been demonstrated beyond the peradventure of a doubt—specially if they chance to be large stockholders. It will, too, open opportunities to retired Army officers, who so incline"

We have delayed publishing this communication until we could find an opportunity, which has not before occurred, to point out the fallacy of the assumption from which our correspondent reasons, which is that profit may certainly be expected from business enterprises that are managed honestly, by men enjoying the advantages of Army training. Unfortunately, experience shows the contrary. It is demonstrated, we believe, by statistics that the large majority of business enterprises either result in disaster or yield, at the most, only the barest support to those who manage them. Setting aside the few whose unusual good fortune, or exceptional capacity for business pursuits, has put them at the head, it will be found, we think, that the available average income of merchants, taking the country as a whole, do not equal the average income of offi-cers of the Army and Navy. Of course, each officer who considers the subject of undertaking a business venture, reasons that his superior intelligence, his training, etc., etc., will put him at an advan tage. But does experience show this to be true? To consider the question fairly we should have to enter upon an argument ad hominem which would savor too much of personalities.

Training in military methods, according to our observation, unfits one to deal with the conditions governing the sharp contests of our mercantile and monetary exchanges. Men who are trained for such contest, almost from the cradle, fail, as a rule, to deal successfully with the conditions controlling mercantile life; what better prospect have men who reach middle life before encountering them? This much we say, not to discourage our correspondent or others from associate effort, for of this we are advocates, but to warn them against the risk of ventures alien to their habits, their associations and their prejudices. In the Service an officer draws his money from a bonded officer, for whose acts the Government is responsible; he has quarters which, if not always luxurious, are at least free; his medical attendance is free also, and he is supplied with many things at their exact cost to the Governmentcigars now included. In business life he has to entrust his money to a cashier who may be watching his chance to skip to Canada with it; he must place himself and his family under conditions most unfavorable to health, and pay for the medical attend ance he requires; he must buy everything at such price as may be exacted of his ignorance or good nature ; he must depend in the conduct of his business upon men who are without responsibility and not subject to Court-martial. In short, he must struggle each day with absorbing covetousness, per tinacity and zeal to secure as much on the one hand as he can for what he may have to sell, and on the other to give the least possible return for it, so that he may make the margin between income and outgo as large as possible, to compete with rivals who cut their wisdom teeth in this business before he was born. Is the training our officers receive in the Army and Navy such as to fit them for such a struggle as this?

We are aware that our advice is rather of the negative order, but one enters upon the most delicate ground who seeks to advise another specifically as to his investments, and business ventures are dangerous as a rule, just in proportion as they make the fairest show of prospective profit. Probably, most of those who read this can furnish the proof of this statement from their own experience and save us the necessity of demonstration. Is it not better, then, on the whole, to content ourselves with the evils we know than to rush upon those we know not of? Painfully slow savings, growing with only the moderate interest that secure investments offer, are better than the losses which are, as a rule, the result of more enticing ventures

When an officer considers the future of his family with that solicitude which every fond parent must have, let him reflect that the vast majority of men heir ore old

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who have succeeded in this country have had no better equipment than he is able to give his children. Certainly, this is true of the man who is at present Commander-in-Chief of both Army and Navy, who was born into the economies of a clergyman's family. The father of his predecessor was also a clergyman, who, we are confident, never had an income equal to that of a 2d lieutenant in the Army. GRANT, certainly, was not born with a silver spoon in his mouth, nor Mr. LINCOLN, and if we follow down the whole line of precedents, among men distinguished in any walk of life, we shall find it full of encouragement for those whose chief legacies to their families take some other form than that of the wealth which most easily perishes and which is most generally estimated beyond its true value. Let each one ask of his experience whether the families of those officers who have left them the largest pecuniary inheritance are the most to be envied.

There has recently been formed in England a Naval and Military Officers' Association which offers a hint to our own Services, that might possibly be taken advantage of. Its object is co-operation, or mutual assistance, for the purpose of securing employment for retired officers, or colonizing together in localities found most favorable for economical living, the education of children, etc., etc. In short, to secure for the officers of the British Army and Navy, and their families, the benefit of that associated effort which is found to have accomplished so much for men of other professions. As there are nearly 20,000 officers on the active list of the Navy and British and India Armies, and at least double that number retired, the opportunities for such association, and its advantages, are greater Still, the same in England than here. might easily be adopted here. It is a rare good fortune that enables an officer of our Service to make suitable provision for his family in the event of his death, and every one is aware of the numerous instances, of which delicacy forbids a more specific mention, of widows and families of deceased officers who are compelled to bear sadly, if uncomplainingly, a burden of poverty and privation, altogether out of keeping with their gentle breeding. Any feasible plan for securing the advantages of co-operation to officers and their families would certainly receive most cordial support in the columns of the JOURNAL, and would command the personal services of its editor to any extent that they might be found

DISTINGUISHING between machine guns and quickfiring guns, the Engineer says: "Speaking generally, a quick-firing gun is a single-barrelled piece, discharging projectiles running from 1 lb. upwards, with action enabling a rapid fire to be kept up, but fed by hand with cartridges. The arm has come in owing to the obvious scope for such fire against unarmored parts of ships and torpedo boats. The two features of size and hand loading which distinguish this piece from machine guns are not in all cases maintained, since HOTCHKISS has a four-pounder machine gun and NORDENFELDT is bringing out quick-firing guns fed by hoppers. The distinction, therefore, appears to be in jeopardy."

In reply to a request from Colonel GUY V. HENRY Inspector of Rifle Practice, Department of the Platte, that flags and anemoters be not allowed. General SHERIDAN has decided to retain the flags, but to dispense with use of anemoters. This will require the soldier to make a more careful study of the wind than before.

PAYMASTER J. E. BLAINE, U. S. A., who was expected to arrive soon in New York City for duty, has received a few week's leave of absence, which will defer his arrival until the end of July. The press seems to be much exercised over the assignment, saying: "Major Blaine is a brother of the late Republican candidate for the Presidency, and has been stationed at Helena since 1875. He had invested in real estate during his stay there and acquired considerable property. For this reason it was expected that he would endeavor to secure a leaving his property in the hands of a friend." It seems useless to try and get the average newspaper to understand that an Army officer's creed is to obey orders and not to cavil at or disobey them.

OUB Annuapolis correspondent in what he said last week as to the declination of the appointment as a member of the Board of Visitors to the Naval Academy by Rear Admiral C. R. P. RODGERS, wrote in ignorance of the fact that Admiral Rodgers received his appointment as a member of the Board on May 21, and he had no intimation that he was to be appointed until the day his orders were written and published in the papers. The day after receiving these, May 22, he called upon the Secretary of the Navy with whom he had conversation in regard to his appointment. Admiral RODGERS remained in doubt as to whether he was to go to Annapolis until May 28, when he was informed that the Secretary had kindly cancelled his appointment. Two other officers of high rank were asked if this appointment would be agreeable to them, but each declined. If there was any fault in the Board being without a naval member, it was not because Admiral Rodgers did not express himself in season.

SINCE the publication of the table of casualties during the war, which appeared in the JOURNAL of last week, it has been carefully revised and corrected for us at the War Department, and we republish it as corrected. It is interesting to compare the number of deaths as here reported, with those given by General James B. FRY, in his final report as Provost Marshal General, which we give here, for the sake of brevity describing the one report as DRUM's, the other as FRY's:

NAME OF TAXABLE PARTY OF TAXABLE PARTY.	Drum.	Fry.
Killed, officers	4,142	3,626
,, men	62,896	57,786
Died of wounds, officers	2,223	1,595
mon	40 7777	83,132
Died of disease, officers	2,795	2,314
		180,973
Accidental deaths, officers	. 248	12
" " men	. 8,810	294

General Drum's table shows the following percentages (in round numbers) of the total deaths:

Ome	ers killed by enemy	
**	died by disease	
99	other causes04 5-6	
Men	killed by enemy30	
99	died of disease	
19	died by violence or accidents03	
99	died from other causes04	

Classified according to locality the deaths were

New England States 40.0	189
N. Y., N. J., and Penn 85,8	
Western States142,4	
Mo., Del., D. C., Ky., Md., Tenn., and W. Va 39,6	
Cal., Col., Dak., Nev., N. M., Or., and Wash T. 7,2	79
States belonging to Confederacy 8,8	54
Indian nations	
Colored troops 36,8	
Regular Army 5,7	98
Other organizations	44

Included in the list are 267 enlisted men execured during the war by the United States military authorities for the following offences: Desertion, 140; murder, 70; mutiny, 28; rape, 21; act ng as a spy, 3; theft, 2; aiding desertion, 1; violation of 9th art. of war, 1; violation of 7th and 21st art. of war, 1; not stated, 5, total, 267.

A GREAT deal has been said lately in praise of the efficiency of the soldiers of the Marine Corps, who are ready at an hour's notice to embark for service in any part of the globe, and in good sooth they deserve it 'all; but how about rewarding the " faithful?" Allow us to suggest a simple plan, which will fill an aching void. Let their officers give them the Navy ration, which they enjoyed during the trying times on the Isthmus, and learned to appreciate, and all will chant hosannas. There is no doubt Marines endure more "sentry go" than any soldiers in the world. In London the troops complained when they were put on guard more than once in five days, even in case of emergency, and their fearless service papers supported them, while their brothers of the Army growl mightily when less than three nights in bed. So it appears that if ever troops deserved the creature comforts, it is the men who have to do duty "day on and day off," and if

make a company fund worth having. Let, therefore, our naval friends in authority urge this suggestion upon the attention of the Department, and thus win the gratitude of those tried soldiers who have always followed them ashore or affort

THE London Chemist and Druggist descants upon the important subject of new corn cures, for which it recommends the following:

the commends the following:

Take a corn shield, enlarge the diameter of the hole to a small extent by means of a knife or scissors, and apply in the usual way. Then place in the hollow thus formed over the corn a small quantity of any of the following solutions: Salicytic acid and ext. Cannabis ind, dissolved in ether, or ext. Cannabis indica 34 drachm, dissolved in 2 drachms of liquor potasses, or a saturated solution of iodine or iodide of potash in strong alcohol. The shield does the double service of taking the pressure of the boot off the corn, and at the same time preventing the liquid being rubbed off by the sook, while all of these solutions penetrate the skin much more rapidly than the usual collodion preparation, and are consequently much more effective in their operation. The saturated solution of iodine often succeeds in removing corns and indurated epidermis when other remedies have failed, and the well known solvent action of liquor potasse is a sufficient credential to induce for it at least a trial.

We have found the best remedy is wearing Ma-

We have found the best remedy is wearing Macomber's shoes, but this is objectionable to those whose idea of a suitable foot covering is desired, not from a study of the foot, but from a contemplation of cobblers' conception concerning it, which only stop short of the Chinese perversions, for the reason probably, that we are all of us in this country compelled to do more or less walking, even though it compels us to pay for the cobbler's misconceptions, or our small vanities in the way of disguising our feet, by a torture which is repeated with each step

F. H. SNYDER, the inventor of the Snyder pro of throwing shells with a bursting charge of nitro-gelatine, sailed to England last Saturday by the Et-ruria. As ar as Mr. Snyder's process of discharging dynamite shells from ordinary guns by regular pow-der charges goes, his experiments, so far as they have gone, would seem to have demonstrated it to be safe. We understand that in England tests of the effect of nitro-gelatine against armor will be prosecuted in an exhaustive manner. The U.S. Dynamite Pro-jectile Co., of this city, which owns Mr. Snyder's patents, has made arrangements with a leading steel-producing firm to make the shells of drawn steel. The propelling charge being the ordinary charge of an 8-inch gun, the bursting charge of nitro-gelatine will be 40 lbs. The whole shell will weigh not more than 130 lbs.

An elaborate report of a reconnoissance of Northern Oklahoma, with map accompanying it, is just received at Headquarters of Troops in the Field, Ar-kansas City, Kan., from Lieut. C. C. Cusick, 22d Infantry.

RECENT DEATHS.

BREVET MAJOR-GENERAL CUVIER GROVER, colonel. lst U. S. Cavalry, a distinguished officer, died suddenly at Atlantic City, N. J., at 7 A. M., June 6. A native of Maine, he entered the Military Academy from that State July 1, 1846, was graduated (fourth in his class) July 1, 1850, and promoted brevet 2d lieutenant of artillery. On the 16th of September following he was promoted 2d lieutenant, and March 3, 1855, was promoted 2d heutenant, 10th Infantry; Sept. 17, 1858, captain, 10th Infantry. He was in the Utah expedition of 1857-8, and on frontier duty at Fort Union, N. M., at the breaking out of the war in 1861. April 14, 1862, he was made brigadier general of volunteers, and served with the Army of the Potomac in the Virginia Peninsular campaign. He took part in the siege of Yorktown and battle of Williamsburg in 1862. For gallant services in this battle he was brevetted lieutenant colonel. For like ervices in the battle of Fair Oaks he was brevetted services in the battle of Fair Oaks he was brevetted colonel. Gen. Grover was at the battles of Savage Station, Glendale, and Malvern Hill. In the Northern Virginia campaign of the same year he took part in the action at Bristoe Station and the battle of Manasas. From Dec. 30, 1862, to July, 1864, he commanded a division of the 19th Corps in the Depart ment of the Gulf, and participated in the occupa-tion of Baton Rouge and the engagements at Irish Bend, Vermilion Bayou, and Port Hudson, where he commanded the right wing of the besieging army.
From August to December, 1864, he commanded a division of the 19th Corps in the Shenandon ampaign, and on Oct. 16 was brevetted major general, U. S. V., for gallantry at the battles of Winchester and Fisher's Hill. He was wounded in the battle of Cedar Creek on the same day. From January to June, 1865, Gen. Grover was in command of the Dis-trict of Savannah, and in March, 1865, he was prevetted brigadier general and major general, U. S. A. He was mustered out of the volunteer service Aug. 24, 1865, and since then has been most of the time in active service in the West. On the 31st of August, was expected that he would endeavor to secure a revocation of his orders to New York. He, however, disappointed everybody by quietly packing his goods and chattels and starting for his new station,

onel, 1st Cavalry. The remains were taken to West Point on Tuesday, accompanied by Cols. Hodges and Gillesple and other Army officers, and on arrival were received with due honors by Gen. Merritt, lent of the Military Academy, and his officers, and buried with military honors.

General Grover was a gentleman of cultivated tastes, as well as an officer of distinction and ability. Some of the paintings which adorned the walls of his quarters bore testimony to his skilful cultivation of the art to which he was first introduced under the direction of the now venerable Professor Wier.

The remains, on arrival at the wharf, were pla on a gun caisson, the casket being covered with flags. When the cortege arrived on the plain the dead General's horse was in waiting, draped in dead General's horse was in waiting, draped in black, and with boots hanging over the saddle, and was led to the rear of the caisson. The corps of cadets was drawn up in line on the plain, and when the little funeral procession passed along the front the little funeral procession passed along the front the cadets presented arms and the band played "Nearer, My God, to Thee." The cadets then "Nearer, My God, to Thee." The cadets then wheeled by companies to the front of the caisson bearing the remains, and the march was taken up for the post cemetery along the hard roadway frontthe cottages on the west side of the esplanade, the band playing a dirge and the cadets carrying their muskets reversed. In the rear followed General Merritt and staff and professors of the Academy. After the body was deposited in the cemetery the cadets fired volleys of musketry over the open grave, when the military pageant was at an end.

THE sympathies of the Army have been extended this week to General W. D. Whipple, U. S. A., and Mrs. Whipple in the death of their eldest son, Walter C. Whipple, who shot himself through the breast at his boarding house, 305 East Twenty-third Street, New York City, on Monday evening, June 8. The deceased was twenty-five years old, and a modest uming young gentleman of most exemplary habits. He had been studying hard for some years past at the University Medical College, and it is the opinion that intense study and anxiety in case he should not receive his diploma this month, overbalanced his mind and in a fit of depression he committed the rash act. After receiving his diploma it was his intention to go before the Army Medical Examining Board with a view to appointment as Assistant Sur geon. General Whipple was summoned, but arrived too late to see his son alive. The remains were conveyed on Wednesday to Laurel Hill Cemetery, Philadelphia, for interment, and were accompanied by General Whipple and a few relatives and personal friends. Further reference to this sad event s ary. But a few days ago the bereaved parents rejoiced at the success of the youngest son, who had passed with honor the ordeal at West Point and who soon will enter upon a promising career as a commissioned officer of our Army, but the joy was turned to mourning by the tragic death of the eldest son almost immediately following.

COMMANDER LEWIS CLARK, U. S. N., of the U. S. S. Alliance, died at Key West, June 7, a few hours after the arrival of the vessel from Aspinwall. During the passage Commander Clark suffered from several severe hemorrhages and on arrival at Key West the medical officers designed to send him north by steamer *Powhatan* which sailed from Key West, June 7. A relapse, however, prevented his re-moval from the Alliance, and about half-past 5 moval from the Alliance, and about half-past of in the evening, June 7, he died. The deceased officer has a record of gallant and efficient service. He entered the Navy from Connecticut in 1861, and on leaving the Naval Academy in 1863, was promoted Ensign, October 1. During the war he served on the steam sloop Richmond, of the West Gulf blockading squadron, and was present at the battle of Mobile Bay, the attack on the Spanish Fort, Alabama River, and capture of Mobile. May 10, 1866, he was promoted Master; Feb. 1, 1867, Lieutenant; March 12, 1868, Lieutenant Commander, and March 20, 1821 inder. The Navy has to mourn March 29, 1881, Comm the loss of a valuable officer and a worthy gentle-man. The remains will be brought North on the

AT a meeting of the General Court-martial, of which Rear Admiral Edward Simpson, U. S. N., is President, held in the court room at the Navy Department, Washington, D. C., on the 18th day of May, 1885, the following resolutions, with regard to death of the late Commodore Jonathan Young, U. S. Navy, were adopted:

U. S. Navy, were adopted:

Resolved, That the members of the Court have learned with deep regret of the death on May If of Commo, Jonathan Young, of the United States Navy, Commandant of the Naval Station at New London, Conn., and late a member of this Court.

Resolved, That by the sickness of Commodore Young, which terminated so unhappily, this Court lost a worthy and honored member; and in his death the Navy is left to mourn one whose singular modesty and unobtrustveness were only equalled by the simplicity and purity of his life.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be transmitted to the nearest relative of the deceased with the sympathy and respect of the court.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be furnities ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL for publication. E. SIMPSON, Rear Admiral, U. S. N., President for the Court.

MRS. LOUISA CESPEDES, wife of Colonel Carlos Manuel Cespedes, son of the revolutionary President of Cuba, died in New York City, of pneumonia, June 8. She was the daughter of Señor Pio Campazano, of Matanzas.

THE SCHOOL OF APPLICATION.

THE SCHOOL OF APPLICATION.

Under orders from Colonel Otis, of May 29th, the School examinations commenced June 1, and were conducted as heretofore under the supervision of the Staff of the School acting as a Board of Examiners. The staff consists of Major Upham, 5th Cavalry; Major Poland, 18th Infantry; Major Young, 3d Cavalry; Major E. B. Williston, 3d Artillery, with Captain Johnson, 3d Cavalry, as assistant. The scope of the examinations embrace the subjects taught theoretically in class recutations during the present term, the practical work prepared and submitted by the student officers in the departments of topography and photography, also cavalry and infantry exercises in the school of the company and battalion, in which each student officer is permitted to practically display his efficiency in drill.

On June 1, the 1st Class was examined in Gillespie's Higher Surveying; June 4, in Constitutional and Municipal Law; June 8, in Hamley's Operations of War, and on June 11, in Military Topography and Photography. On June 2, the 2d Class were examined in Analysisof Civil Government and in Municipal Law; June 5, in Minor Operations of War; June 9, Land Surveying; June 12, in Tidball's Manual of Heavy Artillery, and on June 15 will take up Military Topography. The Infantry Tactical exercises took place twice daily June 3, 6, 10 and 13. The Board of Examiners, after due examination of records, are to fix the relative standing of each student officer for the entire school course of two years, as determined by the staff reports of merit covering each of the four terms into which the course has been divided, and the staff are to submit such recommendations in regard to matters connected with the examinations as may seem to it to be pertinent. Officers undergoing instruction have been excused from all drills with troops from May 30 until June 15.

The results, of course, are not as yet made public, but sufficient has been so far indicated to show that the school is progressing favorably, and is fully meeting the objects of its organization and main-tenance.

THE CRUISE OF THE U.S. S. IROQUOIS.

FOLLOWING is the itinerary of the cruise of the Iroquois from the date, April 12, 1882, when she went into commission at the Mare Island Navy-yard, California, to the detachment of the officers, May 12, 1885:
July 27, sailed from San Francisco, and on the 6th of August anchored in Magdalena Bay, Lower California.

ornia.

August 12, set sail for Acapulco, Mexico, and on August 20 anchored in Acapulco.

August 23, left Acapulco and on September 2 came to anchor in Panama Bay.

September 25, left Panama, and on October 3 anchored in Payta harbor, Peru.

October 7, left Payta, and on October 10 anchored in Caliao Bay, Peru.

January 27, 1883, sailed out of Caliao Bay, and on March 7 anchored in Talcahuano, Concepcion Bay, Chili.

March 22, left Talcahuano, and on March 25 came to anchor in Valparaiso harbor, Chili.

March 7 anchored in Talcahuano, Concepcion Bay, Chili.

March 22, left Talcahuano, and on March 25 came to anchor in Valparaiso harbor, Chili.

June 25, left Valparaiso, and on June 27 anchored in the harbor of Coquimbo, Chili.

August 15, sailed out of Coquimbo, and on August 25 came to anchor in Callao harbor.

December 11, left Callao, and on January 9, 1884, anchored once more off Talcahuano, Chili.

January 28, sailed across Concepcion Bay and anchored off Penco. Chili.

February 2, sailed across the bay of Concepcion again, and anchored off Tonlé, Chili.

February 11, steamed across the Bay of Concepcion once more, and again anchored off Talcahuano, Chili.

February 11, steamed again anchored off Talcahuano, cloin once more, and again anchored off Talcahuano, Chili.

February 14, left Talcahuano, and on February 15, anchored off Valparaiso.

March 4, steamed out of Valparaiso, and on March 5 anchored off Coquimbo, Chili.

March 28, left Coquimbo, and on March 29-arrived off Caldera, Chili.

March 31, left Caldera, and April 1 anchored off Antofagasta, Chili.

April 1, steamed out of Antofagasta, and on April 2 came to anchor off Iquique, Chili.

April 7, left Iquique, and the same day anchored in the harbor of Arica, Peru.

April 10, left Arica, and arrived at Pisco, Peru, on April 16.

April 16, left Pisco, and on April 17 again anchored have Peru.

in the harbor of Arica, reru.

April 16, left Arica, and arrived at Pisco, Peru, on April 15.

April 16, left Pisco, and on April 17 again anchored in Callao Bay, Peru.

July 22, left Callao, and on August 24 anchored in Nuka-Hiva, Marquesas Islands.

August 26, left Nuka-Hiva, and September 2 anchored in the harbor of Papeeti, Island of Tahiti.

September 8, left Papeeti, and on September 22 anchored in Apia, Samoan group, Island of Upolo.

September 27, left Apia, and anchored in Pango-Pango, Island of Tutuils on September 28.

October 1, steamed out of Pango-Pango, and on the 6th anchored in Levuka, one of the Fiji group.

October 1, steamed out of Pango-Pango, and on the 6th anchored in Levuka, one of the Fiji group.

October 11, left Suva, and on the 28th arrived at Sydney, New South Wales.

November 27, steamed out of Sydney harbor, and on December 2 came to anchor in Hobart, Tasmania.

December 16, left Hobart and arrived at Auckland, New Zealand, on the 28th.

January 15, 1885, left Auckland, and on February 22 anchored in the harbor of Porto Corral, the port of Valdivia, Chili.

February 24, left Porto Corral, and on the 26th once more anchored off Valparaiso.

April 1, steamed away from Valparaiso, and on the 26th arrived at Coquimbo, Chili.

April 2, left Coquimbo, and arrived off Callao, Peru, on the 15th. April 17, steamed out of Callao Bay, and on the 25th anchored in Panama. May 12, officers detached and ordered home.

THE WOOD PRESERVING PROCESS.

THE WOOD PRESERVING PROCESS.

A BOARD appointed by the Secretary of the Navy to inquire into the dealings of the Navy Department with the American Wood Preserving Company, of Cleveland, Ohio, has presented a report that the alleged invention is practically worthless. The process was to force sulphate of copper into wood, and after its impregnation to force a solution of chloride of barium into the same wood. The theory was that the copper would preserve the timber from decay, and that sulphate of barium, an insoluble substance, would be formed in the pores of the wood, closing them up so that the copper solution could not escape. A large number of pieces of different kinds of wood were tested by the Board, after having been impregnated, at Columbia College, New York. It was found that the sulphate of copper did not penetrate the wood throughout, only very faint traces of it being discoverable near the ends of the timber used. The barium solution did not penetrate the wood and the pores were not closed up. In addition the Board found that the attempt to preserve wood by means of sulphate of copper was much older than the Thilmany process and that the patent under which the company worked was useless.

On the 31st of January, 1885, the American Wood Preserving Company, through its agent, James h. Young, of Boston, conveyed to the United States all its property for the preservation of wood at the Navy-yard, Boston, and also licensed the United States to use all the patents held or owned by it. The papers in the possession of the Board show that the plant coat \$88,891.95 and for impregnation \$96,868.67 was paid, a total of \$135,760.62. To this \$20,408 for labor should be added, making the total cost for plant, for impregnation, and for labor \$156,168.62.

The Board, Captains F. M. Bunce and H. L. Howison, U. S. Navy, and Professor C. F. Chandler, members read the support of the preserved of the cost for plant, for impregnation, and for labor succession of the sound of the success of the success of the success of th

cost for plant, for impregnation, and for labor \$156,168.62.

The Board, Captains F. M. Bunce and H. L. Howison, U. S. Navy, and Professor C. F. Chandler, members, report "a careful examination of the documents placed before it of the authorities on the subject of wood preserving of the works in the Navy-yard, Boston, and after its experiments with the process and its chemical and microscopic examination of the wood treated, it is forced to the conclusions: I. That the Thilmany process, covered by patent No. 88,302, does not embody any useful improvement in the art of preserving timber, and that it possesses no practical value whatever. 2. That the works now belonging to the Government could be duplicated for much less than was paid for them. 3. That a very large part of the expenditure of the Government (\$156,168.62) has resulted in no practical advantage.

General Benj. F. Butler was counsel for the wood company at the time of the sale.

CADET SERVICE MEXICAN CLAIMS.

The following longevity cadet service claims were settled by the 2d Comptroller of the Treasury this

۱	Victor H. Bridgman \$484	3011	Robt. J. Duff 50 (00
ı	John H. Beacom 189			
	James F. Gregory 245	34 2	Cebulou B. Vance102	13
1	H. L. Hawkins 28	63]	H. G. Wilcox	91
1	Randolph W. Hoyt468	50 7	Willard Young	10
1	Carver Howland369	78 1	Ed. B. Ives	34
1	John H. Shollenberger . 46	66 .	facob F. Kent 24 8	14
١	David L. Tate 507			
ı	James S. Tomkins360	84 (Thas. G. Starr 372 6	37
1	Isaac F. Webster 407	45 3	John R. Williams 453 5	5
4	Geo. Andrews386	57 0	Chas. H. Cochran 186 6	16
1	John G. Bourke 463	55 8	. S. Pague	10
1	Geo. B. Backus	92 1	Henry H. Benham147 5	55
1	John Conline	39 1	Woodbridge Geary 189 7	6
١	Clifton Comly226	59 Y	Wm. A. Kimball 57 1	4
1	M. W . Day 383	43]	T. G. Laddis391 2	4
1	Chas. P. Elliott	00 0	leo. W. McKee 452 2	3
1	John G. D. Knight 483	90 J	ames B. Ouinn	9
1	Leonard A. Lovering 346	52 (eo. L. Anderson 495 6	5
1	Edward O. C. Ord108	38 1	S. H. Browne	2
١	Alexander Ogle397	29 7	Thos. H. Barber	9
ı	Francis H. Parker 57	52 I	Robt. W. Dowdy462 6	77
ı	J. S. Rogers	01 E	red'k A. Mahan569 2	1
1	Hamilton Rowan 360	78 J	ohn S. Mallory 461 1	5
1	Geo. O. Webster 473	75 (has. Norton	Ь
١	W. Walker 46	45 J	ohn F. Stretch488 9	77
١	Geo. H. Cameron 38	34 0	. W. Whipple468 0	1
1			B CLAIMS	

Head, John Frazier, Asst. Surg. (M. W.)\$100	w
Maston, F. H., Capt., Asst. O. M. (M. W.)	00
Head, John Frazier, Asst. Surg. (M. W.)	00
Lovell, Mansfield, 1st Lt. and Byt. Capt., 2d Bdg, G., 4th	
Art	00
Hardie, James A., Maj., 1st N. Y. Vol. (M. W)	00
McLaren, Adam N., Surg. (M. W.)	w
Crossman, Geo. H., Maj., 2d M. (M. W.)	00
Larned Frank H., 2d Lt., U. S. A. (M. W.)	00
Raynolds, W. F., 2d Lt., Engrs. (M. W.)	00
Ward, La Payette B., 1st Lt., 8th Inf. M. W.)	00
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EMPLOYMENT OF MARINE BANDS.

Washington, June 7, 1885.

The following is the official order of Secretary Whitney concerning the employment at the New-port Casino of the naval band:

NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, May 28, 1885.

Captain A. R. Yates, U. S. Navy, commanding U. S. steams New Hampshire:

New Hampshire:

SIR: I have examined the question raised by the communication of General King and your report thereon of May 8 last, with reference to the employment at the Newport Casino of the Government band attached to the training ship. I can find no special provision of law on the subject of musicians taking employment outside of that covered by their enlistment; but the custom permitting it ind is universal, and the compensation provided by the Government is based somewhat upon the supposition that enlisted musicians will supplement their Government pay from private employment. But in these cases there is the universal rule that the Government shall not enter into competition or allow its employees to enter into competition with private individuals unfairly. This has become the subject of a general order or instruction in the Army, promulgated May 14, 1883, by the Lieutenant General, to the effect that "the Secretary of War has discouraged the employment of regimental bands for entertainments or other purposes not connected with their duties in the military service, and holds that they should not be brought into competition with local bands.

In the naval service the same rule should apply, at least to the naval service the same rule should apply, at least to

the extent of preventing unfair competition between the bands supported by the Government and private individuals engaged in the same business. This Newport case goes, in my judgment, beyond the line to which musicians should be permitted to go. Of course, if they are permitted, they can take employment at much lower rates than private persons engaged in the same business; but this is one of the chings that the Government has always strictly avoided and forbidden, so far as I am able to ascertain.

I find that this rule of propriety is observed by the musicians generally in the marine bands. The individuals have employment at theatres and places of entertainment and are employed by private persons generally; but they have deemed it their duty to rest their claims upon their merits as musicians, and compete fairly with others in the same occupation, and so long as this rule is adhered to, no just criticism can be made upon this method of increasing the limited allowance which the Government makes.

Very respectfully,

WM. C. WHITNEY, Secretary of the Navy.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.) WASHINGTON BARRACKS TO FORT BAR-

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

WASHINGTON BARRACKS TO FORT BARRANCAS.

Ar retreat roll call on Sunday evening, May 31st, Batteries H and B, (Capte. Wilson and Grugan) of the 2d Artillery, stationed then at Washington Barracks, D. C., fell into line in heavy marching order. Scarcely had the roll call been completed and the sundown guu announced the departing day, when the command forward was given, and headed by the regimental band, the two Batteries began their journey towards their new station, Fort Barrancas, Fla. Keeping step to the tune of "The Girl I left behind me," the last march of exit was made through the main gates of the barracks. As the command treaded its way along 4 ½-street towards the depot, hundreds of people lined the sidewalks and greeted the departing soldier laddies with cheers, and the greeting Good-bye, and God bless you, boys, was heard on all sides. This ovation was kept up all along the route through the city, till the B. and O. R. R. Depot was reached. Here the men filed into two passenger coaches, and after divesting themselves of their knapsacks and heavy accoutrements, were granted permission by their officers to mingle for a while with their many friends gathered at the R. R. Station. The regimental band which had escorted the command to the depot, remained long enough to render some of their choicest music.

At I P. M., the train (two hours behind time), moved slowly out of the depot, and B and H, Companies of the 2d Artillery, hadrow commenced their journey in good earnest. The next day at noon, after having passed through the most delightful as well as picturesque portion of Virginia, viz.: the Shenandoah Valley, the train stopped at Roanoke, Va. Here the troops disembarked, changing cars from the broad to the narrow gauge road. After partaking of dinner, the command resumed its journey, enlivening the way with songs rendered by Sergl. Smellie and Privates Shultz, Dietrich, Simpson, De Vaugh, Brown, and other members of the finest and were in great demand at c

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.) THE WEEKS' ROCKET TORPEDO.

An experimental trial of firing the Weeks' torpedo from a tube took place at the Washington Navyyard, June 3. This torpedo as improved by its inventor, Mr. Asa Weeks, is a surface torpedo and consists of two parts, the rocket and the torpedo float.

The rocket case is an iron tube six inches in diameter and 42 inches long; it is charged with 50 lbs. of rocket composition, which is,the propelling force of the torpedo float.

The float is made of tin and is of the following dimensions: 10 feet long, 25 inches wide, 10 inches deep. It has a small keel, 3 feet long at the forward end, and two wooden tails or rudders 12 feet long. The experimental tube used is 16 feet long with an inside diameter of 26 inches. It is made of wood, banded with seven iron hoops, and has eight friction rollers upon which the torpedo floatrests when ready for firing. The float is held in place by a small cord which is burned upon firing.

It is proposed to launch the torpedo out of a steet tube similar to that used with the Weeks' torpedo.

It is proposed to launch the torpedo out of a steel tube similar to that used with the Whitehead torpedo.

The explosive charge of the Weeks' torpedo is carried in the centre of the float and is so arranged as to be detached upon contact, shot forward and downward and exploded underneath the armor of the vessel.

The tube was placed horizontally on a float and fired, as usual, by the Farmer's Dynamo Electric Machine with the following results: The float remained in the tube about 1 second after the word "fire." Upon leaving the tube it dove slightly and remained under the water for about 50 feet.

On coming to the surface it ricocheted twice, leaving the water not more than 5 or 6 inches when it settled to the surface and ranged for 1100 feet in 10 seconds.

The firing was across a current of about 2 knots.

10 seconds.

The firing was across a current of about 2 knots with the wind blowing with a force of 3 in the same direction as the current.

The line of fire was very good; it was direct for 1000 feet when it turned slightly to the right.

RETIREMENTS IN THE ARMY. GENERAL OFFICERS AND GENERAL STAFF.

Lieutenant-General.

Sheridan, Philip H., March 6, 1895.

Major-Generals. Hancock, Winfield S., Feb. 14, 1888. Schofield, John M., Sept. 29, 1895. Pope, John, March 16, 1886.

Brigadier-Generals.

Howard, Oliver O., Nov. 8, 1894.
Terry, Alfred H., Nov. 10, 1891.
Augur, Christopher C., July 10, 1885.
Crook, George, Jan. 15, 1895.
Miles, Nelson, A., Aug. 8, 1903.
Stanley, David S., June 1, 1892.

Stanley, David S., June I, 1892.

Adjutants-General.

Drum, Richard C., May 28, 1889.

Keiton, John C., June 21, 1892.

Williams, Robert, Nov., 5, 1893.

Whipple, Wm. D., Aug. 2, 1890.

McKeever, Chauncey, Aug. 31, 1893.

Ruggles, Geo. D., Sept. 11, 1897.

Vincent, Thos. M., Nov. 15, 1896.

Greene, Oliver D., Jan. 25, 1897.

Breck, Samuel, Feb. 28, 1898.

Martin, James P., Sept. 27, 1900.

Benjamin, Samuel N., Jan. 3, 1903.

Corbin, Henry C., Sept. 15, 1906.

Barber, Merritt, July 31, 1902.

Sheridan, Michael V., May 24, 1904.

Ward, Thomas, March 18, 1903.

Volkmar, W. J., June 29, 1911.

Inspectors-General.

Inspectors-General. Inspectora-General.

Davis, Nelson, Sept. 20, 1885.

Jones, Roger, Feb. 25, 1895.

Baird Absalom, Aug. 20, 1888.

Breckinridge, Jos. C., Jan. 14, 1906.

Heyl, Edward M., Feb. 14, 1908.

Burton, Geo. H., Jan. 12, 1907.

Hughes, Robt. P., April 11, 1903.

Judge-Advocate-General's Dept.

Hughes, Robt. P., April 11, 1903.

Judge-Advocate-General's Dept.

Swaim, David G., Jan. 30, 1896.

Lieber, Guido N., May 21, 1901.

Winthrop, W., Aug. 3, 1896.

Burnham, Hornce B., Oct. 1, 1889.

Barr, Thos. F., Nov. 18, 1901.

Curtis, Herbert P., May 27, 1894.

Goodfellow, Henry, Aug. 27, 1897.

Gardiner, Asa Bird, Sept. 30, 1903.

Quartermasters Department.

Holabird, Saml. B., June 26, 1890.

Tompkins, Chas. H., Sept. 12, 1894.

Saxton, Rufus, Dec. 30, 1888.

Bingham, Judson D., May 16, 1895.

Perry, Alex. J., Dec. 11, 1892.

Hodges, Henry C., Jan 14, 1895.

Chandler, John G., Dec. 31, 1894.

Sawtelle, Chas. G., May 10, 1898.

Batchelder, R. N., July 27, 1896.

Ludington, Marshall I., July 4, 1903.

Moore, James M., Oct. 26, 1901.

Card, Benj. C., Feb. 15, 1889.

Reynolds, Chas. A., Dec. 19, 1893.

Dandy, George B., Feb. 11, 1894.

Weeks, George H., Feb. 3, 1898.

Hughes, William B., Oct. 13, 1896.

Robinson, Augustus G., Aug. 23, 1899.

Lee, James G. C., Aug. 12, 1900.

Gilliss, James, July 8, 1904.

McGonnigle, Andrew J., Mar. 4, 1893.

Scully, James W., Feb. 19, 1901.

Foster, Charles W., Mar. 21, 1994.

Belcher, John H., Apr. 20, 1892.

Kirk, Ezra B., Aug. 8, 1894.

Kimball, Amos S., July 24, 1904.

Rockwell, A. F., Oct. 17, 1899.

Smith, Gilbert C., June 27, 1903.

Smith, Gilbert C., June 27, 1903.

Subsistence Department.

Macfeely, Robert, July 1, 1890.
Simpson, Marcus D. L., Aug. 28, 1888.
Burns, William W., Oct. 1, 1889.
Beckwith, Amos, Oct. 4, 1889.
Du Barry, Beekman, Dec. 4, 1892.
Bell, George, March 12, 1892.
Morgan, Michael R., Jan. 8, 1897.
Hawkins, John P., Sept. 29, 1894.
Small, Michael P., Aug. 9, 1895.
Sullivan, Thomas C. J., Nov. 14, 1897.
Barriger, John W., July 9, 1896.
Wilson, Thomas, June 10, 1896.
Bell, William H., Jan. 28, 1898.
Gilman, Jeremiah H., Nov. 11, 1896.

Medical Department.

Gilman, Jeremiah H., Nov. 11, 1895.

Medical Department.

Murray, Robert, Aug. 6, 1896.
Baxter, Jedediah H., May 11, 1901.
Sutherland, Chas., May 29, 1893.
Baily, Elisha I., Nov. 14, 1888.
Perin, Glover, Nov. 17, 1887.
Campbell, John, Sept. 16, 1885.
Summers, John E., Dec. 8, 1886.
McParlin, Thos. A., July 10, 1890.
Brown, Jos. B., July 26, 1886.
Magruder, David L., April 23, 1889.
Page, Charles, Dec. 4, 1893.
Norris, Basil, March 9, 1892.
Vollum, Edw. P., Sept. 11, 1891.
Moore, John, Aug. 16, 1890.
Smith, And. K., Feb. 9, 1890.
Smith, Joseph R., April 18, 1895.
Irwin, Bernard J. D., June 28, 1892.
Smith, Joseph R., April 18, 1895.
Irwin, Bernard J. D., June 28, 1894.
Heger, Anthony, Dec. 4, 1892.
Alexander, Charles T., May 3, 1807.
Clements, Bennett A., Aug. 21, 1895.
Baily, Joseph C., Feb. 25, 1896.
McKee, James C., May 18, 1894.
Bill, Joseph H., Feb. 9, 1901.
Alden, Charles H., April 28, 1900.
Webster, Warren, March 7, 1899.
Byrne, Charles C., May 7, 1901.
Wright, Joseph P., Dec. 25, 1900.
Spencer, William C., Dec. 15, 1902.
Town, Francis L., Jan. 11, 1900.
Bache, Dallas, June 23, 1902.
Fryer, Blencowe E., Oct. 28, 1901.
Goddard, Charles R., Jan. 24, 1902.
Greenleaf, Charles R., Jan. 24, 1902. Medical Department.

Forwood, William H., Sept. 7, 1902.

McClellan, Ely, Aug. 3, 1898.

Wolverton, William D., Dec. 21, 1898.

Hartsuff, Albert, Feb. 4, 1901.

Middleton, Johnson V. D., Dec. 15, 1898.

Janeway, John H., Aug. 12, 1893.

Tilton, Henry R., Feb. 1, 1900.

Horton, Samuel M., May 6, 1902.

Happersett, John C. G., Dec. 24, 1901.

Woodhull, Alfred A., April 13, 1901.

Billings, John S., April 12, 1902.

Gibson, Joseph R., Jan. 2, 1902.

Huntington, David L., April 10, 1898.

Williams, John W., Dec. 8, 1903.

Waters, William E., Nov. 15, 1897.

Bentley, Edwin, July 3, 1888.

Brown, Hurvey E., July 9, 1900.

Brown, Justus M., Dec. 8, 1904.

Hubbard, Van Buren, May 1, 1897.

Brooke, John, Feb. 22, 1898.

Gardner, William H., April 7, 1901.

Smart, Charles, Sept. 18, 1905.

Tremaine, William S., Sept. 18, 1992.

Taylor, Morse K., May 14, 1887.

Meacham, Frank, Sept. 21, 1897.

Caldwell, Daniel G., Nov. 12, 1898.

Cleary, Peter J. A., Nov. 7, 1933.

Vickery, Richard S., Dec. 7, 18-36.

Middleton, Passmore, April 2, 1900.

Lippincott, Henry, Sept. 22, 1903.

McElderry, Henry, Aug. 12, 1906.

Koerper, Egon A., Feb. 21, 1909.

Pay Department.

Mc Elderry, Henry, Aug. 12, 1900.
Koerper, Egon A., Feb. 21, 1900.

Roerper, Egon A., Feb. 21, 1900.

Pay Department.

Rochester, Wm. B., Feb. 15, 1890;
McClure, Daniel, Dec. 30, 1888.

Febiger, Geo. L., Dec. 8, 1886.

Smith, Rodney, Jan. 3, 1893.

Rucker, Wm. A., Jan. 17, 1895.

Johnston, Wm. H., Sept. 6, 1888.

Gibson, Wm. R., May 30, 1895.

Sprague, Charles J., April 12, 1887]
Reese, Henry B., April 11, 1896.

Smith, Wm., March 26, 1895.

Terrell, Charles M., Feb. 24, 1896.

Stanton, Thaddeus H., Jan. 30, 1899.

Glenn, George E., March 30, 1902.

Hall, Peter P. G., March 16, 1894.

Canby, James P., Jan. 7, 1897.

Candee, George W., April 2, 1900.

Dewey, Israel O., March 9, 1888.

Carey, Asa B., July 12, 1899.

Gould, Wm. P., May 26, 1894.

Willard, John P., April 18, 1895.

Coxe, Frank M., March 4, 1906.

Bates, Alfred E., July 15, 1904.

Wilson, Charles L., May 3, 1901.

Eckels, Wm. H., Feb. 11, 1895.

Blaine, John E., April 26, 1904.

Roche, James R., June 7, 1894.

Towar, Albert S., Nov. 10, 1909.

Maynadler, Wm. M., Jan. 7, 1901.

Arthur, Wm., May 28, 1898.

Thomas, Henry G., April 5, 1904.

Sniffen, Culver C., Jan. 1, 1908.

Barrd, George W., Dec. 13, 1908.

Creary, Wm. E., Oct. 9, 1906.

Dodge, Francis S., Sept. 11, 1906.

McClure, Charles, Feb. 20, 1902.

Witcher, John S., July 16, 1903.

Comegys, Wm. H., Feb. 15, 1917.

Bash, Daniel N., April 10, 1896.

Corps of Engineers.

Newton, John P., July 24, 1902. Pay Department.

Corps of Engineers.

Corps of Engineers.

Corps of Engineers.

Newton, John, July 1, 1886.
Stewart, Charles S., April 11, 1887.
Blunt, Charles E., Feb. 1, 1887.
Duane, James C., June 30, 1888.
Gillmore, Quiney A., Feb. 28, 1889.
Casey, Thos. L., May 10, 1895.
Parke, Johu G., Sept. 22, 1891.
Mendell, George H., Oct., 1895.
Abbot, Henry L., Aug. 13, 1895.
Craighill, Wm. P., July 1, 1897.
Comstock, Cyrus B., Feb. 3, 1895.
Poe, Orlando M., March 7, 1896.
Houston, David C., Dec. 5, 1899.
Elliot, Geo. H., March 28, 1895.
Robert, Henry M., May 2, 1901.
Morrill, Wm. E., Oct. 11, 1901.
Morrill, Wm. E., Oct. 11, 1901.
Morrill, Wm. E., Oct. 7, 1905.
Suiter, Charles R., May 5, 1906.
Smith, John M., Oct. 8, 1909.
Hains, Peter C., July 6, 1904.
Gillespie, George L., Oct. 7, 1905.
Suter, Charles R., May 5, 1906.
Smith, Jared A., July 6, 1904.
Mynsfield, Samuel M., Sept. 25, 1903.
King, William R., Dec. 15, 1903.
Benyaurd, William H. H., May 17, 1905.
Lydecker, Garrett J., Nov. 15, 1907.
Stickney, Amos, Aug. 27, 1907.
Mackenzie, Alexander, May 25, 1903.
Ernst, Oswald H., June 27, 1906.
Heap, David P., March 24, 1907.
Ludlow, William, Nov. 27, 1907.
Jones, Wm. A., June 26, 1908.
Damrell, Andrew N., Nov. 3, 1904.
Allen, Charles J., Jan. 31, 1904.
Raymond, Chas. W., Jan. 14, 1906.
Overman, Lewis C., Dec. 20, 1906.
Miller, Alexander, M., Sept. 19106.
Handbury, Thos. H., Oct. 16, 1905.
Ordnance Department.
Benét, Stephen V., Jan. 22, 1891.

Ordnance Department.
Benét, Stephen V., Jan. 22, 1891.
McAllister, Julian, Oct. 29, 1887.
Crispin, Silas, Sept. 9, 1892.
Baylor. Thos. G., May 4, 1901.
Whittemore, James M., March 5, 1903.

Buffington, Adelbert R., Nov. 22, 1901.
Flagler, Danl. W., June 24, 1899.
Mordecai, Alfred, June 30, 1904.
Parker, Francis H., July 1, 1902.
Farley, Joseph P., March 2, 1908.
Babbitt, Lawrence S., Feb. 18, 1903.
Marye, Wm. A., April 21, 1904.
Arnold, Isaac, March 20, 1904.
Comly, Clifton, May 31, 1905.
MoGinness, John R., Sept. 17, 1904.
MoKee, George W., March 29, 1906.
Phipps, Frank H., Aug. 9, 1907.
Reilly, James W., Aug. 2, 1908.

Signal Corps.

Hazen, Wm. B., Sept. 27, 1894.

CAVALRY.

Colonels.

Colonels.

1. Grierson, Benj. H., 10th, July 8, 1890.

2. Hatch, Edward, 9th, Jan. 1, 1896.

3. Sturgis, Saml. D., 7th, June 11, 1896.

4. Merritt, Wesley, 5th, Dec. 1, 1906.

5. Brackett, Albert G., 3d, Feb. 14, 1893.

6. Carr, Eugene A., 6th, March 20, 1894.

7. Hatch, John P., 2d, Jan. 9, 1886.

8. Royall, William B., 4th, April 15, 1889.

9. Otis, Elmer, 8th, Feb. 27, 1894.

10. Dudley, N. A. M., 1st, Aug. 20, 1889.

Lieutenant Colonels

1. Sweltzer, Nelson B., Sth, Dec. 12, 1892.
2. Forsyth, James W., Ist, Aug. 26, 1898.
3. Wade, James F., 10th, April 14, 1907.
4. Alexander, Andrew J., 2d, Nov. 12, 1897.
5. Compton, Charles E., 5th, Jan. 29, 1900.
6. Forsyth, George A., 4th, Nov. 7, 1901.
7. Cleudenin, David R., 3d, Jan. 24, 1894.
8. Tilford, Joseph G., 7th, Nov. 28, 1892.
9. Morrow, Albert P., 6th, March 10, 1906.
10. Brisbin, Jas. S., 9th, May 23, 1901.

Majors.

Majors.

1. Green, John, 1st, Nov. 29, 1899.
2. Merrill, Lewis, 7th, Oct. 28, 1898.
3. Mizner, John K., 4th, March 2, 1898.
4. Arnold, Abraham K., 6th, March 24, 1901.
5. Huntt, George G., 1st, Sept. 1, 1899.
6. Biddle, James, 6th, Dec. 11, 1896.
7. Upham, John J., 5th, July 25, 1901.
8. Carlton, Caleb H., 3d, Sept. 1, 1900.
9. Sanford, George B., 1st, June 28, 1906.
9. Gordon, David S., 2d, May 23, 1896.
1. Mills, Abson, 10th, Aug. 31, 1898.
2. Sumner, Edwin V., 5th, Aug. 16, 1899.
3. Wilcox, John A., 8th, Oct. 29, 1892.
3. Wilcox, John A., 8th, Oct. 29, 1892.
3. Wilcox, John A., 8th, Oct. 29, 1892.
4. Wilcox, John A., 8th, Oct. 29, 1892.
4. Wilcox, John A., 8th, Oct. 29, 1892.
5. Wores, Henry E., 4th, Aug. 23, 1903.
6. Perry, David, 6th, June 11, 1905.
6. Perry, David, 6th, June 11, 1905.
6. Perry, Guy V., 9th, March 9, 1903.
7. Beaumont, Eugene B., 4th, Aug. 2, 1901.
7. Henry, Guy V., 9th, March 9, 1903.
7. Benteen, Frederick, 10th, Sept. 28, 1905.
7. Bernard, Reuben F, 8th, Oct. 14, 1896.
7. Benteen, Frederick W., 9th, Aug. 24, 1898.
7. Carpenter, Louis H., 5th, Feb. II, 1903.
7. Young, Samuel B. M., 3d, Jan. 9, 1904.
7. Purington, George A., 3d, July 21, 1902.
7. Bacon, John M., 7th, April 17, 1908.
7. McGregor, Thos., 2d, June 26, 1901.
7. Whitside, Samuel M., 7th, Jan. 9, 1903.
7. Bennett, Frank T., 2d, Dec. 22, 1900. 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 10. 11. 12. 13. 14. 15. 16. 17. 18. 20. 21. 22. 23. 24. 25. 26. 27. 28. 29.

Captains.

Captains.

Captains.

Captains.

1. Spaulding, Edward J., 2d, July 14, 1896.

2. Madden, Daniel, 6th, Feb. 2, 1897.

3. Adam, Emil, 5th, Feb. 20, 1896.

4. Randlett, James F., 8th, Dec. 8, 1896.

9. Russell, Gerald, 3d, May 1, 1896.

10. Cooney, Michael, 9th, May 1, 1901.

11. Jackson, James, 1st, Nov. 21, 1897.

5. Norvell, Stevens T., 19th, Feb. 14, 1899.

7. Wagner, Henry, 1st, Jan. 9, 1900.

9. Lee, Philip L., 19th, July 3, 1899.

9. Kaufman, Albert B., 8th, July 16, 1892.

5. Kennedy, Wm. B., 19th, Aug. 12, 1898.

7. Ilsley, Charles S., 7th, Aug. 4, 1900.

9. Price, George F., 5th, April 23, 1899.

5. Bendire, Charles, 1st, April 27, 4900.

6. Wheelan, James N., 2d, Dec. 6, 1901.

7. Kramer, Adam, 6th, Oct. 15, 1901.

8. Nowlan, Henry J., 7th, June 17, 1901.

8. Bell, James M., 7th, Oct. 1, 1901.

9. Jackson, Henry, 7th, May 31, 1901.

9. Jackson, Henry, 7th, May 31, 1901.

9. Norwood, Randolph, 2d, Jan. 28, 1898.

Mathey, Edward G., 7th, Oct. 27, 1901.

9. Drew, George A., 3d, March 15, 1898.

9. Sweeney, Henry, 4th, Nov. 26, 1895.

1. Parnell, Wm. R., 1st, Aug. 13, 1899.

MacAdams, James G., 2d, April 15, 1901.

Wesendorff, Max, 1st, Sept. 28, 1904.

Ropes, James M., 8th, Oct. 21, 1893.

De Rudio, Charles G., 6th, Sept. 28, 1904.

Ropes, James G., 2th, Aug. 23, 1898.

Cusack, Patrick, 9th, Aug. 29, 1893. 10. 11. 15. 17. 19. 20. 25. 36. 37. 44. 48. 59. 62. 67. 79. 84. 91. 996.

ARTILLERY.

Colonels.

Ayres, Romeyn B., 2d, Dec. 20, 1889.
 Hamilton, John, 5th, Aug. 10, 1887.
 Best, Clermont L., 4th, April 25, 1888.
 Gibson, Horatio G., 3d, May 22, 1891.
 Tidball, John C., 1st, Jan. 25, 1889.

Lieutenant-Colonels.

Piper, Alex., 1st, May 11, 1892. Closson, Henry W., 5th, June 16, 1896. Mendenhall, John, 4th, July 29, 1893. Langdon, Loomis L., 2d. Oct. 25, 1894. Scott, Robt. N., 3d, Jan 21, 1901. Majors.

Livingston, LaRhett L., 4th, Feb. 12, 1895. Graham, William M., 4th, Sept. 28, 1898. Lodor, Richard, 3d, Oct. 29, 1896. Jackson, Richard H., 5th, July 14, 1894. Frank, Royal T., 1st, May 6, 1900. Bainbridge, Edmund C., 3d, Mar. 18, 1899. Raudol, Alanson M., 1st, Oct. 23, 1901. Guenther, Francis L., 2d, Feb. 22, 1902.

Wildrick, Abram C., 5th, Aug. 5, 1900. Pennington, Alexander C. M., 4th, Jan. 8, 1902. Miller, Marcus P., 5th, Mar. 27, 1899. Rodgers, John I., 1st, Apr. 8, 1903. Throckmorton, Charles B., 2d, May 27, 1906. Williston, Edw. B., 3d, July 15, 1900. Sinclair, Wm., 2d, Feb. 15, 1899.

Captains.

Captains.

B. Warner, Edward R., 3d, Oct. 16, 1899.
Egan, John, 4th, July 23, 1901.
Campbell, Joseph B., 4th, Nov. 26, 1901.
Darling, John A., 1st, June 7, 1899.
Litchfield, Henry G., 2d, Dec. 14, 1901.
Bancroft, Eugene A., 4th, June 17, 1889.
Eakin, Chandler P., 1st, Dec. 26, 1900.
Weir, Gulian V., 5th, Dec. 28, 1901.
Barstow, George F., 3d, April 5, 1892.
Beck, William B., 5th July 31, 1901.
Smith, Lewis, 3d, May 1, 1898.
Roder, John W., 4th, June 24, 1901.
Ingalls, James M., 1st, Jan, 25, 1901.
Chester, James, 3d, Feb. 10, 1898.
Hess, Frank W., 2d, Dec. 15, 1900.
Shaw, Richard G., 1st, Oct. 29, 1896.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS RETIRING BEFORE 1902.

Fuger, Fred., 4th, June 18, 1990, Scantling, J. C., 2d, Oct. 1, 1900. Thurston, G. A., 3d, Feb. 22, 1898. Harrold, C. W., 3d, May 17, 1896. Nichols, F. C., 1st, Aug. 14, 1887. Eaton, J. B., 3d, Nov. 8, 1893. Curry, James, 5th, April 4, 1888. Sellmer, Charles, 3d, Feb. 20, 1896.

INFANTRY.

Colonela.

Colonels.

Gibbon, John, 7th, April 20, 1891.

Willcox, Orlando B., 12th, April 16, 1887.

Ruger, Thomas H., 18th, April 2, 1897.

Smith, Charles H. 19th, Nov. 1, 1801.

Clitz, Henry B., 10th, July 4, 1888.

Andrews, George L., 25th, April 22, 1892.

Potter, Joseph H., 24th, Oct. 12, 1886.

Kautz, August V., 8th, Jan. 5, 1892.

Wheaton, Frank, 2d, May 8, 1807.

Shafter, William R., 1st, Oct. 16, 1899.

Brooke, John R., 3d, July 29, 1902.

Bradley, Luther P., 13th, Dec. 8, 1886.

Morrow, Henry A., 21st, July 10, 1893.

Otis, Elwell S., 20th, March 25, 1902.

McCook, Alexander McD., 6th, April 22, 1895.

Hunt, Lewis C., 14th, Feb. 23, 1888.

Gilbert, Charles C., 17th, March 1, 1886.

Black, Henry M., 23d, Jan. 15, 1891.

Carlin, William P., 4th, Nov. 24, 1893.

Wilkins, John D., 5th, Aug. 1, 1886.

Dodge, Richard I., 11th, May 19, 1891.

Mason, John S., 9th, Aug. 21, 1888.

Whistler, Joseph N. G., 15th, Oct. 19, 1886.

Blunt, Matthew M., 16th, Aug. 13, 1894.

Swaine, Peter T., 22d, Jan. 21, 1895.

Lieutenant-Colonels.

Lieutenant-Colonels.

Lieutenant-Colonels.

Douglass, Henry, 14th, March 9, 1891.

Merriam, Henry C., 2d, Nov. 13, 1901.

Chambers, Alexander, 21st, Aug. 23, 1896.

Yard, John E., 24th, May 4, 1901.

Bliss, Zenas R., 19th, April 17, 1899.

Gibson, George, 3d, April 4, 1890.

Anderson, Thomas M., 9th, Jan. 21, 1900.

Townsend, Edwin F., 11th, July 14, 1897.

Crofton, Robert E. A., 13th, Dec. 18, 1898.

LaMotte, Robert S., 12th, Aug. 24, 1899.

Mizner, Henry R., 10th, Aug. 1, 1891.

Mason, Edwin C., 4th, May 31, 1896.

Chipman, Henry L., 7th, Feb. 1, 1887.

Osborn, Nathan W., 6th, Sept. 5, 1898.

Hough, Alfred L., 16th, April 23, 1890.

Bryant, Montgomery, 8th, Dec. 28, 1896.

Lazelle, Henry M., 23d, Sept. 8, 1896.

Lazelle, Henry M., 23d, Sept. 8, 1896.

Layton, Caleb R., 20th, March 10, 1890.

Cochrain, Melville A., 5th, July 18, 1900.

Coppinger, John J., 18th, Oct. 11, 1890.

Gentry, Wm. T., 25th, July 11, 1896.

O'Beirne, Richard F., 15th, Oct. 25, 1897.

Conrad, Joseph S., 22d, Aug. 23, 1897.

Offley, Robt. H., 17th, Feb. 28, 1900.

Majors.

Majors.

1. Van Horn, James J., 13th, Feb. 6, 1890.
2. De Russy, Isaac D., 4th, June 13, 1904.
3. Fletcher, Joshua S., Jr., 23d. Feb. 6, 1904.
3. Filetcher, Joshua S., Jr., 23d. Feb. 6, 1904.
3. Smith, Leslie, 2d, May 15, 1889.
4. Poland, John S., 18th, Oct. 14, 1900.
5. Pearson, Edward P., 21st. Feb. 22, 1901.
5. Jewett, Horace, 16th, March 31, 1898.
6. Bush, Edward G., 6th, Feb. 5, 1902.
6. Brayton, George M., 15th, Feb. 24, 1898.
6. Bush, Edward G., 6th, Feb. 5, 1902.
6. Bush, Edward G., 6th, Feb. 5, 1902.
6. Bates, John C., 20th, Aug. 26, 1906.
6. Drum, Wm. F., 14th, Nov. 16, 1897.
6. Collins, Edward, 1st, June 4, 1888.
6. Burt, Andrew S., 8th, Nov. 29, 1903.
6. Snyder, Simon, 5th, Feb. 9, 1903.
6. Krause, David, 11th, Dec. 2, 1903.
6. Mears, Frederick, 25th, Jan. 1, 1899.
6. Hall, Robert H., 22d, Nov. 15, 1901.
6. Penrose, Wm. H., 12th, March 10, 1896.
6. Smith, Alfred T., 7th, May 29, 1902.
6. Hawkins, Hamilton S., 16th, Nov. 13, 1898.
6. Parker, Daungerfield, 9th, May 23, 1896.
6. Rawu, Charles C., 24th, Dec. 6, 1901.
6. Casey, James S., 17th, Jan. 28, 1897.
6. Kellogg, Wm. L., 19th, Nov. 1, 1905.
6. PTAINS OF INFANTRY RETIRING PREVIOUS TO

CAPTAINS OF INFANTRY RETIRING PREVIOUS TO 1902.

TAINS OF INFANTRY RETIRING PREVIOUS TO 19.
Vance, Duncan M., 16th, Sept. 15, 1897.
Kent, Jacob F., 3d, Sept. 14, 1899.
Butler, Edmond, 5th, March 19, 1891.
Head, George E., 3d, Feb. 4, 1906.
Lyster, Wm. J., 19th, June 27, 1897.
Wikoff, Charles A., 11th, March 8, 1901.
Whittemore, Edward W., 15th, Feb. 13, 1898.
Coates, Edwim M., 4th, Jan. 29, 1906.
Munson, Samuel, 9th, Feb. 28, 1898.
Clarke, Francus, 22d, June 2, 1869.
Henton, James, 23d, Feb. 2, 1899.
Wedemeyer, Wm. G., 16th, Feb. 15, 1906.
De Courcy, Ferdinand E., 13th, Dec. 24, 1900.
Mills, Wm., 2d, Sept. 19, 1900. 28. 31.

3. Irvine, Javan B., 22d, April 3, 1395.
6. Freeman, Henry B., 7th, Jan. 17, 1900.
7. Kirtland, Thaddeus S., 7th, April 6, 1900.
2. Bentzoni, Charles, 25th, Oct. 11, 1894.
5. Von Herrmann, Charles J., 4th, Sept. 17, 1886.
6. Rose, Thomas E., 16th, March 12, 1894.
9. Schooley, David, 25th, April 1, 1894.
9. Schooley, David, 25th, April 4, 1894.
7. Lacey, Francis E., 10th, Aug. 8, 1897.
9. Bainbridge, Augustus H., 14th, Dec. 7, 1900.
9. Ewers, Ezra P., 5th, April 13, 1901.
9. Fetcher, Wm., 20th, Dec. 27, 1885.
2. Bennett, Clarence E., 17th, Dec. 2, 1897.
9. Carpenter, Gilbert S., 14th, April 17, 1900.
9. Gilmore, John C., 24th, April 18, 1901.
9. Crandal, Frederick M., 24th, May 11, 1895.
9. Wheaton, Charles, 22d, May 31, 1899.
9. Shyder, James A., 3d, March 12, 1900.
1. Hobart, Charles, 3d, Aug. 6, 1900.
1. Coe, John N., 20th, July 21, 1900.
1. Hobart, Charles, 3d, Aug. 6, 1900.
1. Coe, John N., 20th, July 21, 1900.
1. Hobart, Charles, 3d, Aug. 6, 1900.
1. Coe, John N., 20th, July 21, 1900.
1. Hale, Clayton, 16th, Jan. 1, 1896.
1. McGowan, Alexander, 12th, Dec. 16, 1894.
1. Hale, Clayton, 16th, Jan. 1, 1896.
1. Britton, Thos., 6th, April 5, 1892.
1. Pollock, Otis W., 23d, Aug. 7, 1897.
1. Viven, John L., 12th, March 5, 1897.
1. Corliss, Augustus W., 8th, March 23, 1901.
1. Kennington, Jas., 14th, March 17, 1895.
1. Norvell, John M., 12th, July 22, 1896.
1. Clapp, Wm. H., 16th, Sept. 7, 1900.
1. Howe, Henry S., 17th, Jan. 2, 1895.
1. Luhn, Gerhard L., 4th, Feb. 19, 1895.
1. McConihe, Samuel, 14th, Sept. 18, 1900.
1. Tovie, George F., 19th, Aug. 4, 1899.
1. Grand, Henry R., 16th, Oct. 9, 1900.
1. Thorne, Platt M., 22d, May 11, 1901.
1. Bean, John W., 15th, March 18, 1897.
1. McConihe, Samuel, 2d, Nov. 16, 1897.
1. McConihe, Samuel, 2d, Nov. 16, 1899.
1. Brinkerhoff, Henry R., 16th, Oct. 9, 1900.
1. Thorne, Platt M., 22d, May 11, 1901.
1. Bean, John W., 15th, March 19, 1896.
1. Brinkerhoff, Henry R., 16th, Oct. 9, 1900.
1. McKeever, Samuel, 2d, Nov. 16, 1897.
1. McDonald, Robert, 5th, March 19, 1897.
1. McDonald, R 183, 189, 190, 192, 194, 197, 205,

Leahy, Michael, 18th, Sept. 22, 1895, Romeyn, Henry, 5th, June 1, 1897. Whitney, John, 11th, April 9, 1899. Quentin, J. E., 14th, Oct. 14, 1900. Baldwin, Jas. H., 18th, March 18, 1900. Thibaut, 6th, Dec. 27, 1898. Roe, Chas. F., 11th, March 17, 1894. Manley, J. A., 20th, May 22, 1901. Carland, John, 6th, Aug 15, 1892. Jackson, A. H., 7th, Jan. 24, 1899. Wilkinson, M. C., 3d, Nov. 14, 1899. Hay, Chas., 23d, Dec. 3, 1899. Raphall, A. M., 11th, April 13, 1893. Bishop, John S., 13th, March 23, 1893. Ames, Luther S., 2d, April 22, 1897. Hasson, P., 14th, Dec. 23, 1898. Austin, Albert, 14th, July 15, 1897. Summerhayes, J. W., 8th, Jan. 6, 1900. Clark, S. E., 2d, Feb. 1, 1898. Murphy, John, 14th, Jan. 8, 1900. Sarson, H. B., 2d, Oct. 16, 1900. McMinn, W. H., 8th, Oct. 29, 1887. O'Brien, J. J., 4th, May 15, 1899. Gerlach, Wm., 3d, Nov. 15, 1899.

(Contributed to the Army and Navy Journal.)

INLAND.

INLAND.

On the bare cliffs in lonely revery I wait, and hear far off the smothered shocks of billows plunging on the stubborn rocks. That pillar the ancient gateway to the sea; And there comes o'er me, swift, resistless, free, Again that old fierce soul of storm and flood. With fire and joy exuitant in the blood. Brewhile through stormy years my destiny! That strong voice of the sea, prophetic, grat. How shall the weak of soul resist its call, Having once loved it? "Tis the voice of fate. Swifter than tongue of siren to enthrall, Such sway hath mighty nature o'er me still. Such power—despise, deny her as we will.

O. C. Auringer.

THE WAR OF 1812.

Noticing an article on the "American Naval War Isl2" in "Collum's United Service," the Army and Navy Gazette says: "Mr. Powell, in the conclusion of his 'American Naval War of 1812,' renews the old controversies as to tonnage, guns, crews, etc., of the British and American frigates, corvettes, etc., including of course, the Shannon and Chesapeake, but he does not seem to have come across the best account from the American side (for there are sides in the matter) of the war, Van Roosevelt's. (?) in which there are very careful inquiries recorded in respect to all matters in dispute. Until he has read and studied that work, Mr. Powell cannot be said to have 'supplied full and convincing information as to the actual size and force of the vessels engaged;' and it certainly was not necessary for him to 'crab' such

STATISTICAL EXHIBIT OF DEATHS IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY DURING THE LATE WAR, AS SHOWN BY THE RECORDS OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE.

Classified Statement of Deaths among Union Troops during the Civil War.	ths among Union operating the Civil on work on the Civil		ed Statement of among Union during the Civil War.			Died of disease	2111	Accidental deaths (except drowned)		Drowned	Murdered	arren cabenre		Committed suicide	tary authorities	оу	and an antipol Obo		Other known causes		Causes not stated		Totals	Aggregate	Grand aggregate
4-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1	Offic.	Men	Offic.	Men.,	Ome.	Men	Offic.	Men	Offic.	Men	Men.	Offic.	Men.	Men	Men	Offic.	Offic.	Men	Offic.	Men.	Offic.	Camo.	Men.		* 110 m * 110 m * 711 m
Alabama non-prisoners prisoners Arkansas non-prisoners	9				2	1 227 2 22 2 1249	2	22			1 2									2		28 10 54	6 30	16	36 36 38 36
prisoners	1	6		. 9	3	8 336		23		37	1			5	4	. 13			1	1 20	11	5		10	30 171 73 57
Colorado non-prisoners prisoners	4	11	4			3 117		14		10			1	1	2			1	1	9		8		1	1 8
Connecticut non-prisoners	81	102		75		7 2485 1 525		45	1	58			. 2	10	24			9	1	27		92 20 62	8 63	0 6	21 33 535
Dakota non-prisoners Delaware non-prisoners	18	18	9 11	16	5 1	346		17	···i	3				1	1			i		ii ::			0 76		6
D. of Colum'ia non-prisoners.		22	5 1	1	0	75 145		8		2		::		4				i		0			9 22	1 2	76 88
Florida non-prisoners				1	2	187														i		5	2 21		60 29
Georgia non-prisoners	****					13													1		0 04	2	1 1		2 21 15 1
filinois non-prisoners	339		7	143	2 8	1718		452	20	1.	4 41	21	6	33		. i		13		7	!	90 0 1 8 62	2 193	19	48 34,83
Indiana non-prisoners	244		5	- 85	3		8	296	9		1 20	3	4	10		. i		2	9	2	1 64 2 5 1 10	6 1	9 129	130	09 26,67
Iowa non-prisoners	119		11	139	7	508		114	. 1	108 .			3			. 3			1 3	4 24	1 2	8 2 6	1 68	70	141-
Kansas non-prisoners	24	1390	2	20		- 38	2	219		999		i	i		10	. 2				1		5	2 8	1	36 263
Kentucky non-prisoners prisoners	95	125		58	3 1	859	1	12		94		1	i		1	. 2		5		8	1 5		3 1017	102	20 10,77
Louisiana non-prisoners prisoners	115	1658				15		55	3	59	1 19							5		5	2 10	1	. 10	3 1	6 94
Maine non-prisoners prisoners Maryland non-prisoners	33	494	4	30		541		58	1	30	1 7				10			1		12	. 7	8 5 7	4 663	GE	6 9398
prisoners Massachusetts non-prisoners.	248	8457		10	7	640	9	119		128			1		13	. 1	ii	4		7	19	1	7 712	72	2982
Michigan non-prisoners	156	2642	3	116	6	1477	7	121		211	2 8			10	2			3	. 8	15	22	4 1	1850	186	13,942
" prisoners Minnesota non-prisoners	21	373	8	209	.8	1265	1	18	2	22	i		2	3				i		26 16	. 5	5 13	1447	145	9 14,755
Mississippi non-prisoners				12		159 66		1												2 4	1 1	8 1	78	7	
Missouri non-prisoners	102	2089	66		118		10	178	7	292	3 39	2	3	27	6	i ::	1	7	4 11	1	. 7		329	38	2 13,885
Nebraska non-prisoners	1	29		. 5				15		8 .	6					1				2	. 1	2 8	2	THE PARTY	2 239
Nevada non-prisoners New Hampshire non-prison's.	84	970	48	742	37	29 2390	i	33		1 .	4		· i	2	17			8	1	1 3	. 9	160	33 4316	448	2
" prisoners. New Jersey non-prisoners	114	1550		32 828		294 2388	2	57	4	71	i			6	9			6		5	. 3		368 5051	523	2
New Mexico non-prisoners	3	54	5	48 16	1	418	2	· · · io		7	12			4	3				1	8	1 4 1	2 18		52 27	2 5754 7 277
New York non-prisoners	1	11,329	351 20	6314 299	329	19,506	19	480	6	407	31	1 2	3	66	85		. 5		4 24 3 11		. 38		5506	554	6 46,534
North Carolina non-prisoners prisoners	41			13	4	212		2 .		1	4				ï	i5 .				4	. 2	3 1	69	29	0
Ohio non-prisoners	402	6433	228 11	4303 211	262	19,103 2344	17	366	14	767 3			4	30	6	9.	2		1 10		2 97	26	2085	32,76 271	
Oregon non-prisoners	608	9 8743		5284	A	21,601	8			274 8	14				23		i 2			3		1076		28,42	0
Rhode Island non-prisoners.	18	278	8	354 148	7	4112	1 .	81 .		38	i	4		1	2:		i	2	. 1	5	. 3	45	1173	476 121	3
Tennessee non-prisoners	25		16	240	44	84 4042	2	65	2	305	24			3			1		G		1 214	97		103 5490	5
Texas non-prisoners		8		22				3.		3	1				i		. 1			5	. (1	1280 132	1283	
Vermont non-prisoners	64	997		676				36	2	32	3				4		1 7		1	1	115	133	4456	4589	
Virginia non-prisoners		4	1	88	1	485 . 16 .		2:			1			1		8 .				0	. 87	3	632 29 13	632 24 12	
West Virginia non-prisoners.	61	717	18	412	20			94 .		56				5	2	1		1	2		59 19	101	3239	3340	
Wisconsin non prisoners	115	2270	71	1270		617 . 7363	3	109		100 1				14	1		10	2	21	1 0	. 134	293	11,297 702	11,590	
Washington Ter'y non-priso's .			5	71	2	10 .		3 .		2	1			1					1	3	. 1	2	20	1016	22
Indian Nations non-prisoners prisoners.	4	82	1	20	18					7		. 1	000	ii ···							1 1		1642	1672	1018
Vet. Reserve Corps non-pris's . U.S. Vet. Vols. (H.C.) non-pris's .			40	26	36	1398 79	2	79 .		6	1		1	1					1	2		4	102 510	106	106
U.S. Vol. Engr. &S.S. non-pris's prisoners.		158	5	91	3	Cher.				5	5			1 1	2			1		5		4	25 239	25 243	552
U. S. Vol. Inf. non-prisoner Gen.&G.StaffOff's,etc.,n'n-p's	50 .	6	33		142	200 .	4 .	6.	6									1				236		236	239
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*In addition to the numb										4838 37								-	-						359,496

*In addition to the number of officers of the Regular Army, here reported, there were 27 killed in action, 14 died of wounds, 8 died of disease, and 1 drowned = 50 who, at the time of death, held commissions in the Volunteer Force with which they are counted. These added would give a total of officers of the Regular Army killed in action, 112; died of disease, 115; accidentally killed, 1; drowned, 5; murdered, 1; suicide, 2; other known cause, 1; or an aggregate loss in the Regulars of 310 officers and 5,538 men=5,848.

officers as Hull, Decatur and Bainbridge, in order to explain our mishaps at sea, as he thereby much reduces the merit of those who encountered them; but he does full justice to Humphreys, the builder of the American vessels. Capt. Gee's article on 'Volunteer Reform' contains some practical suggestions, which may be possibly considered the next Greek Kalends; but we must remind the author that the organization is not 'an enigma to foreign countries'—certainly not to the United States, where there are development of the Volunteer system in actual warfare was seen in France among the 'Mobiles' of 1870—71.

Host (something of a musician who is entertaining a fent the shore or let down in deep water of the fent duner)—Would you like a sonata before dinner, Colonel?

The Colonel—Well, I don't mind. I had two on my way here, but I guess I can stand another.

Accombine to the Standard, Sir John Coode has reason for believing that the truth about the Agamenton is not 'an enigma to foreign countries'—certainly not to the United States, where there are development of the Volunteer system in actual warfare was seen in France among the 'Mobiles' of 1870—71.

M. Foselli, of Nice, has invented a submarine boat, constructed of iron and glass, which can be the captured to the Standard of the Standard, Sir John Coode has reason for believing that the truth about the Agamenton is that she cannot be steered with setty at any reasonable rate of speed, unless she is, least 4 down by the stern. This not only see the ship in her maneuvring powers. The extraordinary length of time this vessel tok in poing ordinary length of time this vessel tok in poing ordinary length of time this vessel tok in poing ordinary length of time this vessel tok in poing the content of the Standard of the Standard, Sir John Coode has the proposed of examining ships' bottoms and at other.

The Army and Navy Gazette says there is do we water by hand-turned wheels.

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The Army and Navy G

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THE STATE TROOPS.

NATIONAL GUARD UNIFORM.

NATIONAL GUARD UNIFORM.

Brig.-Grn. A. C. Barnes, commanding the 13th Regiment, has submitted a requisition for white chevron for the non-commissioned officers of his regiment. Maj. Gen. Molineux, commanding the 2d Division, approves the requisition, provided the entire National Guard is furnished with the white chevron, and disapproves it if it is intended to make an exception of the 13th, but recommends that the white chevron be furnished to the 13th for three months' trial, after which it is either to be adopted generally or not taken up at all. Gen. Molineux's views are sensible and worthy of consideration. As we stated in a previous article on uniforms, the State dress is falling below the Regular uniform in attractiveness, material and ornamentation, and as the white chevron has been adopted for the U. S. Infantry, it would be well for the National Guard of New York to follow suit. The light blue chevron on dark blue ground never looks well, nor is it sufficiently conspicuous to indicate the rank of the wearer at a glance. The question of more suitable ornamentation of the National Guard uniform is a timely one, and we recommend it to the proper authorities for consideration. It would be well to make the uniform somewhat more attractive, and stop the constant alterations and "improvements" going on in certain quarters.

A HANDY LITTLE PAMPHLET.

A HANDY LITTLE PAMPHLET.

THERE are few even otherwise well posted military people who understand the regulations, customs, and usages governing the colors and color guard sufficiently to be able to promptly deal with it when occasion demands. A gentleman belonging to the National Guard of New Jersey, color sergeant Florian Oborski, of the lat Battalion, has sufficiently interested himself in the subject to collect a quantity of valuable information, and this he has printed in a small pamphlet. The work was a labor of loved and not of remuneration. Before putting it into type he submitted it to those who are supposed to be posted on the subject, among these Colonel Hasbrouck, Tactical Instructor at West Point, who states that it "contorms to the regulations and customs of the Service on the subject." We have seen a copy and find in it a great deal of matter not commonly understood and therefore very interesting. Though not compiled with a view to publication a few copies of the little work are to spare, and these can be had at Leon Bros. under 5th Ave. Hotel, at 50c. per copy.

THE NEW YORK CAMP.

The preparations for the reception of the troops at the New York Camp Ground on the plateau at Peekskill are completed. The tents are pitched, the grounds in excellent order, the Subsistence Quartermaster's and Ordnance Departments are thoroughly equipped, and the whole stands ready for occupation. The 22d Regiment, of Brooklyn, will open the camp this (Saturday) afternoon.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK.

Gen. Barnes orders the 13th to Creedmoor on Friday, June 19, in State service uniform at 7 A. M., and takes pleasure in announcing that through the liberality of Meesrs. Dolan, Alder and Smith, of the late American Military Rifle Team, the followingnamed honors, for the encouragement of beginners in rifle practice, have been instituted, viz: A gold medal, to be known as the "Dolan and Smith Medal," to the member, not having before qualified for the State decoration, who shall during the present season obtain the highest score in the first class of rifle practice—200 and 500 yards. A silver medal, to be known as the "Alder Medal," to the member, not having before obtained a score of 25 points in 2d class rifle practice (100 and 300 yards), in competition for the State decoration, who shall during the present season obtain the highest score in 2d class practice. These medals not to become the property of the winners but to be worn by them during the term of one year, at the end of which time they shall pass into the custody of the Regimental Commandant for award to members winning them, on same terms, for the ensuing year.

The 12th Regiment will be inspected at Governor's Island, which has been put at the disposal of the lieutenant colonel commanding for the purpose, on Wednesday, June 18.

The 22th regiment, instead of 10, had 11 commands of 16 files in line on Decoration Day, with 10 files to spare, which were utilized for other purposes. The entire turnout of the regiment was 501 present, and 77 absent. It gives us pleasure to make this correction.

tion. In this connection, it would be well to say that the statement in one place in the account of the 2d Division on Decoration Day, that the command had 1d files front, was a typographical error, although it was plain from the rest of the account that all with the exception of the 32d had 1d files in line. The failure of the bund of the 47th to play while passing the review stand, Col. Gaylor says, was due to a misunderstanding between the new band leader and the drum major. The 47th had nine companies of 16 files.

ndence of the Army and Navy Journal.) BUFFALO, N. Y., CORRESPONDENCE.

BUFFALO, N. Y., CORRESPONDENCE.

THERE was a very good turnout of our local militia on Decoration Day. The 74th Regiment numbered about 250 muskets and the 65th Regiment bout 250. The 7th Battery paraded 53 men dispounted and made a very good showing. The first dision, composed of the two regiments, was dismissed from parade at North and Delaware streets, and or occeeded to the front, where a brigade review by 'ajor-General Rogers was held, followed by dress, and de the general effect of the latter was spolled by a drenching rain, which began to fall about te middle of the ceremony. We can find no authorit for Colonel Wand's dismissing his regiment, who already formed, only to form again in double tin, thus delaying the proceedings fifteen or twenty antes.

The cadets from De Veaux College paraded with the 74th Regiment and endured the tramp with great fortitude. The U.S. A. officers at Fort Porter treated the cadets very handsomely during their stay in the city.

General Inspector of Rifle Practice Robbins was in the city recently, and, in company with some of our local officers, visited the Bay View Rifle Range, intending to make a report upon the desirability of its purchase by the State. The scheme is thought very favorably of in preference to putting any more annual outlays for its maintenance.

Colonel Bloomer intends having another street riot drill of the 74th Regiment this month. He is highly pleased with the interest manifested in the last one by officers and men.

Sergt. R. A. G. Ault has been appointed 1st sergent of Co. F. 74th Regiment. He is a general favorite with the members of the company and withal a good soldier.

It is understood that there is to be a gala time at Jamestown this coming 4th of July, to be participated in mainly by the G. A. R.

Major William Lausing, commissary of the 8th Brigade Staff, has resigned.

George I. Ralston has passed his examination as 2d lieutenant of Co. B, 74th Regiment.

The following contracts for work on the new 74th Regiment Armory have been let: Carpenter work, \$12,000; trusses and roof, \$8,000; painting and glazing, \$1,400.

The 74th Regiment is organizing a new drum and bugle corps. Quite varied success has been experi-

ig, \$1,400. The 74th Regiment is organizing a new drum and agle corps. Quite varied success has been experi-nced with former corps.

THE NEW HAMPSHIRE CAMP.

THE NEW HAMPSHIRE CAMP.

The 1st Brigade, New Hampshire State Militia, went into camp at Concord, from Monday, June 1, to Friday, June 5, inclusive. Though called the 1st Brigade it is the only brigade the State possesses, and it consists of 2 troops of cavalry, 1 buttery of artillery, and 3 regiments of infantry. With the exception of one of the cavalry troops they were all in camp this year, numbering in the aggregate about 1,000 men, the organizations being generally fully officered. The encampment demonstrated that the militia of the country is generally making rapid strides towards perfection in a soldierly respect, and the working of this camp and the troops composing it did much to dispel the old time ideas generally entertained of the militia in the State. This at least was the impression made on such spectators as are able to form correct estimation of military matters. The camp was pitched by regimental details previous to the arrival of the troops who found everything in readiness, and work commenced at once and was kept up in an incessant rotation until the encampment terminated amidst a severe rainstorm. The amount of work accomplished and the good will and earnestness with which all submitted to their severe task was astonishing. The camp is pleasantly located and in a hygienic respect no better proof of this fact is necessary than the statement that in spite of the really hot weather and hard duty not a single man applied to be taken in hospital, the subordinates of the medical department all enjoying the positions of sinecurists during the entire week. Besides, the grounds were kept in a scrupulously neat condition of police and the hygienio precautions and preparations on the part of the chief medical officer simply constituted a marvel of good management. This did not, however, surprise those who knew Lieut.-Col. George Cook, Medical Director of the brigade, the officer in question, nor will it astonish those who read the able pamphlet on camp hygiene delivered by him before the officers' medi

volunteers which compare well with any we ever heard fired. They were armed with the light 12-pounder.

Taking the entire brigade into consideration, the most astonishing fact was the rapid progress made in all the branches and the vast difference between the quality of the work on the first and last days in the direction of improvement. This, however, is not to be wondered at, when it is taken into consideration that the advice and experience of Brig.-Gen. Richard H. Jackson, U. S. A., who was on duty at the camp under orders from the War Department, was at the disposal of the troops at all times. In this detail and that of Lieut.-Col. L. L. Langdon, 2d U. S. Artillery, last year, the New Hampabire troops have had unusual advantages for improvement, and it is a gratifying fact that they availed themselves so well of their opportunity. There are "officers and officers" everywhere, and so it was the case here. In all volunteer organizations under the elective system, and especially in country organizations, the creeping in of some inferior material, particularly in the lower grades of officers, cannot be avoided. Still, the remarkable zeal exhibited by all and the progress made compensated for many deficiencies in other respects. As a rule, however, company officers were of good quality and well posted. The infantry looked soldierly and were fairly instructed. In guard duty we noticed the usual mistakes to which recruits are liable, and this is no matter of surprise when the scattered condition of the troops and their limited instruction is taken into consideration. All, however, from the officer of the day and officer of the guard down to the private on post, were vigilant and zealous, though sometimes in a mistaken direction, while each relief was scrupulously visited during the entire tour. There were battalion, com-

pany, and skirmish drills, all of which were dili-gently attended, and the marching and manceuvring pany, and skirmish drills, all of which were diligently attended, and the marching and manceuvring
generally showed a very creditable state of preparation. The usual prescribed purades were held, and
as a rule were conducted on precise principles and
well executed. Manual in individual cases needs
improvement, but with a constant change of personnel and influx of new material this is unavoidable. Some organizations were, however, noticeable
exceptions and exhibited on drill in a manner which
showed great care in point of instruction. The men
were not subsisted on the Army ration, but fed by
caterers. The camp well served its purpose—the
education of a reliable and practical body of State
soldiery.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.) ILLINOIS.

ILLINOIS.

The 1st Regiment, I. N. G., had a "working drill" on Saturday evening, May 23, preparatory to the excursion to Jackson Park on Decoration Day. This regiment has exceptionally good facilities for drills of this character, Lakeside Park, which is half-a-mile long and about 250 yards wide, being at their disposal and only half a block distant from their armory. Still, as most of the business houses cannot close until 6 p. M., the officers find it difficult to get a full turnout for an evening drill.

Assembly was ordered at 6.45, and at 7 o'clock about 150 men were in line on the lake front. Three companies were excused for various reasons, so only six were represented. Although this was only the second outdoor drill of the regiment this year, the men did remarkably well. Formation was in single rank. Considering the wet grass, the alignments and distances were well kept. The men appeared to enter heartily into the work.

As the regiment was marching back to the armory in column of companies, they had a little taste of war in marching past a detail from Battery D who were firing, a salute to Senator Logan. The men marched in front the guns and through the smoke. On the same evening there was an informal reception and an exhibition drill given by Battery D, Major E. P. Tobey, comdg. Co. G, 1st Regt., Capt. F. B. Davis comdg.; Chicago Zouaves, Capt. T. J. Ford comdg. Music by Battery D military band, Prof. D S. McCosh, leader.

As the Zouaves and the band were just back from Mobile their friends turned out in goodly numbers to greet them.

Battery drill with four sections was very creditable, and it was evident that Major Tobey is a care-

As the Zouaves and the band were just back from Mobile their friends turned out in goodly numbers to greet them.

Battery drill with four sections was very creditable, and it was evident that Major Tobey is a curaful and thorough drillmaster.

Company G, let Regt., was then drilled by Captain Davis. This company, by the way, has the reputation here of being one of the best, if not the best, drilled company in Chicago, and the 12 files present certainly verified this reputation.

Distances were fairly kept in column of fours, and the firing was good. The manual was nearly all done by the numbers. In the wheels there was a decided disposition in the centre of the company to get in advance of the guide, and this applies not alone to this company but to several others in Chicago. The men press forward in the centre so that the guide on the flank cannot see the pivot. After the drill of the company four men stepped to the front and gave a good exhibition of the "silent manual."

After this the Zouaves came on the floor and gave a very fair exhibition of their peouliar drilling There were two or three men in the ranks who were (apparently) not in the Mobile drill, as they marred several of the movements. On the whole the drilling. was good and the audience went home well pleased The dawn of Decoration Day found a heavy rain falling in Chicago, and there were many sad hearts in consequence, particularly among the members of the 1st. They had made an arrangement with the South Park Commissioners, whereby the latter paid the expense of the band for the day in view of a concert being given in the afternoon. The Commissioners had not only not warned the militia to "keep off the grass," as is the custom in New York City, but they had caused a square plot, about 300 by 800 yards, carefully mowed, and surrounded by a wire fence. Their conduct is in strange contrast with that of the N. Y. Park Commissioners in this respect.

The ist had intended going down to Jackson Park about 19 A. M. and having a "working drill" for about

The 1st had intended going down to Jackson Park about 10 A. M. and having a "working drill" for about three hours. Then a rest for lunch, and a concert by the band, followed by dress parade about 5 o'clock.

The regiment assembled at 9.15 A. M., and were dismissed until 11.30, when report came that the water in the park was an inch deep, whereupon fall in was ordered, the drill given up, and a parade with the G. A. R. posts decided upon. About noon it cleared up, line was formed at 2.30 P. M., and the procession started from Michigan avenue and Washington street. The usual police contingent and fremen were followed by the 1st Cavalry, dismounted, who looked and marched well, the Chicago Zouaves, Battery D, with six guns, and then the 1st Regiment, with about 350 men. Just as the procession started, Colonel Knox, of the latter, received a telegram from Jackson Park, saying there were at least 5,000 people at the park, and would the regiment come down? The colonel and officers held a hurried consultation, the Illinois Central R. R. Co. were telephoned to for a special train, and Major Smith hurried to find Genoral Fitz Simons, for permission to go. The regiment left the line at Adams street, marched to the Van Buren street depot, and at 3.30 P. M. were on the way to the park. Here they found fully 2,500 people anxiously awaiting their arrival. After a short drill they were dismissed, and the band gave a concert with what music they had with them, all the orchestral scenes having been left at the armory. The people appeared to be satisfied, and everyone seemed happy. Assembly was sounded at 5.45, and dress parade followed. The men were very steady, and the manual was good. After the parade was dismissed the companies each had a short drill. At 6.30 the regiment returned to Chicago, and the universal verdict appeared to be that everyone had had a good time in spite of the rain.

The Senate, June 5, passed the amended Militia Bill, which provides for a force of 4,000 men of all arms, a yearly appropriation of \$80,00

(Correspondence of the Armyand Navy Journal.) OHIO.

A fine new company at Galion has just been mus-tered into the Guard as Co. I, 8th Regt. Its captain is J. B. Goshorn, 1st Lieut., Heury Soliday, 2d Lieut. Geo. N., Tinsley; non-commissioned officers not yet

is J. B. Goshorn, 1st Lieut., Henry Soliday, 2d Lieut. Geo. N. Tinsley; non-commissioned officers not yet appointed.

The National Guard of this State generally took part in the Decoration Day ceremonies. At Wooster the City Guard under Captain Jas. A. Ogden, appeared in full strength. Next in line came the University Light Battery in column of sections, Capt. Shellenberger, commanding, followed by the University Battalion, four companies commanded by Captain McGaw. Lieut. C. A. Sharp, U. S. A., was chief marshal. He has been instructor in Military Taotics at the Wooster University the past year, and the excellent appearance of the University Battalion on this occasion, its first public parade, speaks strong words in his praise as an instructor. As a gentleman, Lieut. Sharp is an honor to West Point and the Regular Army. Such men at our colleges will do a vast amount of good for both our National Military School and Army.

At Akron the military formed an important part of the Memorial Day parade. Co. B, 86h Regt., appeared in fatigue uniform about twenty strong, Capt. Noble commanding. This company never appeared at greater disadvantage. The 6th Battery appeared at its best, about fifty men in their neat dress uniform, Capt. J. C. Ewart commanding. The marching was better than usual; but the palm must be awarded the Akron German Guard, an independent company, Capt. Paul E. Werner commanding. They wear the handsome dress uniform of the German Army, execute the tactics of the German Health of forty-eight. Their marching was steady, wheels accurate, distances correct, and the movements executed in an excellent manner. They deserve a place by the side of the best companies of the State. We shall have more to say of this organization in a future article. Col. A. L. Conger of the 8th, served as chief marshal and, as always, did his work well.

CALIFORNIA.

CALIFORNIA.

The Commander-in-Chief orders the National Guard into camp as follows:

"All the troops of the National Guard of California will assemble in a Division Encampment under the command of Major-General Walter Turnbull, to be held at Santa Cruz, commencing Saturday, August 15, 1885, and ending August 23, 1885, inclusive. The troops will be consolidated into two brigades, to be known as the Second and Fourth Brigade, under command respectively of Brigadiers-General W. H. Dimond and John T. Carey.

MASSACHUSETTS.

THE 1st Brigade went into camp at South Fra-mingham on Tuesday, June 9, for five days. We have a special correspondent on the field and expect a full report of the camp in next week's issue.

ENLISTMENT OF MINORS.

ENLISTMENT OF MINORS.

JUDGE-ADVOCATE GENERAL KING argued the appeal of Morris Frey, private, 11th Regt., at the Court of Appeals last week. Frey enlisted when twenty years of age, presenting a consent purporting to be signed by his father, the signature being in a different ink and handwriting from the body of the consent. He received a uniform, but tiring of the service, neglected his duties, was Court-martialled, fined, and arrested. On habeas corpus he was brought up before Judge Lawrence and claimed his discharge as a minor, alleging that the father's signature was a forgery. Judge Lawrence disbelieved both the father and the son and refused to discharge Frey.

An appeal to the General Term met with no better success, and the case was carried by Frey's attorney, Mr. J. L. Sink, to the Court of Appeals. The General Term held that the proceedings of the Courtmartial could be reviewed only under a writ of certiorari. Judge Daniels held that "if the evidence in this case can be reviewed and the relator discharged where "it may be deemed insufficient, it can with equal propriety be reviewed in all other cases of imprisonment." As service in the National Guard is voluntary, it is very gratifying to see that the courts look with disfavor upon the attempts of enlisted men to violate their obligations.

GROUNDS FOR FIELD MANŒUVRES.

GROUNDS FOR FIELD MANŒUVRES.

With singular persistency and inconsistency the authorities who have the matter in charge order the organizations in New York city, year after year, to parade for inspection on "grounds suitable for field manœuvres," when they know very well that there are no such grounds in New York city, nor within marching distance. Last year, when commenting upon this matter, we did so with the hope that it would be the last time, because it was then within reasonable probability that by this time the Van Cortlandt Park would be city property and available for that purpose, but we now understand that the project of acquiring it and appropriating a portion of it for the use of the National Guard is more remote than ever, if not an entire impossibility. There is under these circumstances nothing left for the regiments than to disobey orders or procure grounds and transportation to it at their own expense. The injustice of the latter proceeding, in view of the fact that the National Guard is already overtaxed pecuniarily as well as in point of time, is too manifest to require further comment. Prospect Park can probably be secured, but only through the courtesy of the Brooklyn authorities, and at the expense of the regiments themselves for transportation, with a waste of a whole day, where an afternoon would be sufficient, and the consequent risk of a much increased absentee list. It is not probable that Gen. Hancock would refuse the use of Governor's Island, but even to get there the hire of a boat at the expense of the regiments is required. Why, under these circumstances, it should still be insisted upon that the regiments must be inspected upon grounds suitable for field manœuvres must be a puzzle to every fair-minded man. If the authori

ties want such grounds why don't they provide them? Why is nothing done for the New York city regiments, half of which are already almost without quarters, and why is not the matter of supplying them with a parade ground within convenient reach taken up in such quarters and in such manner as to secure success? We have had talk about this matter for several years, but what is the reason that nothing is done to bring it to a successful issue?

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

A. D. J. asks: Formation of column of fours into A. D. J. asks: Formation of column of fours into the by two movements, par. 489, Upton's Tactics. When the fours that have changed direction execute "fours left," do the right guides of those companies come on the line, and if not, are two markers established for the first rear company; also does the first rear company execute "collumn right" followed by "column left" before executing front into line? Ans.—No guides of the companies who have changed direction come on the line, and no markers are posted for the first rear company (see par. 419, which excepts successive formations by two movements with regard to posting markers). If the first rear company executed column right as you propose, would that not produce a gap in the line?

right as you propose, would that not produce a gap in the line?

Baltimore asks: At a Court-martial held by the officers of the 5th Regiment, I. M. N. G., recently, a sergeant of Co. H was expelled for conduct subversive of military discipline, in fastening up the armory so that his superior officers, who were in the building, could not get out. There was no evidence to convict the sergeant, but the court claimed that in Courts-martial a man was always considered guilty until proven innocent. The sergeant claimed the reverse and refused to produce any witnesses to prove his innocence, and consequently his expulsion followed. As the officers, some of whom are legal men, still maintain that they are correct, I will be obliged to you if you will decide the matter. Ans.—The sergeant is right, and the court ignorant and wrong. It is a maxim of law which admits of no exception, that a prisoner is presumed to be innocent until his guilt is shown. The burden of proving the sergeant guilty rested with the court, and until it did so the presumption of the former's innocence remained, and he was in no way required to prove his innocence.

Vindex, who does not send us his name, is in-

was in no way required to prove his innocence.

Vindex, who does not send us his name, is informed that we, in common with our "readers to a man in the Army and Navy who have been raised in the most rigid school of honor, truth, and justice," have a very small opinion of anonymous correspondence. At the same time we will depart from our rule concerning such correspondence, so far as to call the attention of Vindex to the fact that attention has been directed in the Journal to the statement of ex-Senator Wilkinson, to which he refers. We quite agree with him in the opinion that "rank is no impunity for bad memory, or misstatements, or for downright lying." But no amount of anonymous letter-writing can prove the fact of such misstatements.

M. A. asky where Company. A. 17th Infantry is

But no amount of anonymous letter-writing can prove the fact of such misstatements.

M. A. asks where Company A, 17th Infantry, is stationed, and who is the captain of said company. Ars.—Fort A. Lincoin, Dakota, Capt. W. M. Van Horne.

Galveston asks: Where and how can I obtain copies of all orders from the War Department, revising Upton's Infantry Tactics? Ars.—If you had subscribed and kept a file of the Army and Navy Journal, which publishes all decisions and orders from the War Department as soon as issued, you would not now be under the necessity of asking this question. As it is, the only way to obtain what you sak is to apply to the Adjutant General of the Army, Washington, D. C.

J. P.—The 4th Massachusetts District is vacant and is entitled to a cadet appointment at West Point.

R. asks: How do you spell the name of the island on which the Statute of Liberty is to be erected? Ars.—"Bedlow." The island takes its name from an old New York family named Bedlow who once were its owners. The speling "Bedloe" is incorrect.

OFFICIAL TACTICAL DECISIONS.

OFFICIAL TACTICAL DECISIONS.

HDQRS. ARMY, A. G. O., WASHINGTON, June 4, 1885.

Col. W. C. Church, Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

Sire: Referring to your communication of the 4th ultimo, presenting certain tactical questions. I have the honor to inform you that the Lieutenant-General commanding the Army decides as follows:

1st. The guides of companies that have changed direction in forming line from column of companies at full distance by two movements invert their pieces.

2d. The guides of the right companies of a double column invert their pieces in forming line to the right. The general rule laid down in par. 374 of the Tactics governs in these movements, as in all successive formations, and all the guides that mark the line invert their pieces.

3d. The interpretation of the words "march as in the advance," in the last line of par. 461 of the Tactics, is that the field officers, adjutant, sergeant-major, staff, and band remain in their relative positions, the staff in front of the band, the band in front of the courte subdivision, the adjutant and sergeant-major being abreast with the heads of subdivisions, etc.

This corforms to the rules laid down in par. 507, for the march to the rear of a double column of companies.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. C. Drum, Adjutant-General.

Military Order of the Loyal Legion.

Military Order of the Loyal Legion.

At a meeting of the Massachusetts Commandery, held at Boston, June 8, Lieutenants C. W. Amory, H. Brainerd, and J. F. Briggs, U. S. V., were elected members of the Order, General E. W. Hinks, U. S. A., has been transferred to the Wisconsin Commandery.

The Minnesota Commandery was formally organized at St. Paul, June 5. The visiting comrades were, prior to the organization, received with due honors. At the meeting Col. P. D. Keyser, senior vice-commander of the Philadel-phia Commandery, and Recorder-in-Chief Nicholson, occupied the respective positions of commander and recorder. Officers and members were then elected and presented with their ribbons and badges. Gen. Sanborn then took the chair as commander, and Major Q. A. White, U. S. A., took the recorder's chair. After the transaction of other business adjournment was had until the evening, when a banquet took place at the Metropolitan Hotel. Gen. Sanborn presided, and among the company present were Gen. A. H. Terry, U. S. A., Major Alden, Gen. H. H. Sibley, and a host of other distinguished personages. After dinner congratulatory telegrams were read, one from Gen. Grant, of the New York Commandery, exciting great enthusiasm. Toasts were then in order, and Gen. Cheltain responded to "Our Invited Guests," Hon. E. M. Wilson to "The President of the U. S.," Gov. Fairchild, of Wisconsin, to "The Army and Navy," Capt. E. D. Keyser to "The Military Order of the Loyal Legion," Gen. H. H. Thomas to "The Citizen Soldier," Gen. Stevenson to "Illinois, our Parent Commandery," and Gen. Stevenson to "Illinois our Parent Commandery," and we tender it our congratulations and wish it every success.

THE attention of the Dominion Government has been called to the delay in definitely fixing the international boundary line between Alaska and British Columbia, which may result in difficulty owing to the discovery of gold in Youkon district

and on the Iunac River which is attracting large numbers of miners into that part of the country. Representatives from British Columbia are pressing the Government to have a survey made at once in conjunction with the United States authorities. It is estimated by the Government engineers that it would cost from \$4,000,000 to \$5,000,000 to lay out a correct boundary.

THE BOXER WRAPPED CARTRIDGE.

THE BOXER WRAPPED CARTRIDGE.

A New York correspondent of the Pall Mail Gazette says: "It is in American Army and rifle circles always a matter of stupefaction rather than wonder, that your Army authorities keep the Boxer cartridge. One of our experienced officers said of it to me, 'It is an absurdity, and the reason given for its continuance is worse than none. It is that the cartridge can be made up in camp, but it has five pieces, the absence of either of which makes it impossible to make it up in camp, and the chance of running short from oversight of one of these pieces is just five times as great as that of running short of the complete manufactory made cartridge. Worse than this, the accuracy of the shot is endangered to a much greater extent in the Boxer than in a properly made machine cartridge, in which the bullet is settled in its place with the greatest mechanical accuracy, which can never be insured in a hand made cartridge. No officer who has seen, as I have, the awful demoralization which comes over troops when they find their cartridges damaged or missing fire from any cause in battle, would willingly ever supply Boxer cartridges to his men if he could get them machine made."

WHO IS GENERAL KOMAROFF?

WHO IS GENERAL KOMAROFF?

The nationality and family of Gen. Komaroff, the Russian leader on the Aighan frontier, have been variously stated. Soon after the affair at Pendjeh made him conspicuous, it was vaguely suggested that his coat of arms bore a bar sinister and that he was a son of the Car Alexander or of one of the Grand Dukes. Later on rumor had it that the General was an Irishman, McComly or O'Connor, who had entered the Muscovite service at an early age with the usual arrière pensèè against England. French writers have probably a more correct knowledge of Russia, social and political, than other Europeans, and we are inclined to accept the following statement from La France Müttatre as to Komaroff's family origin and military precedents as autentic: "General Komaroff, whose name has been for some weeks so prominent in Asia and Europe, is the second of four brothers who have been in the Russian service. Alexander, the victor of the Afghans, was born in 1823. In 1849, he took part, as faenrich of the Chasseurs of the Guard, in the Hungarian Campaign. From 1836 to 1859 he was stationed in the Caucasus, where he played a very active role. He was specially sustained by his government; it was a vast field to develop his administrative faculties. In 1882 he was appointed commander of the Trans-Caspian territory, with a mission to consolidate and coufirm the conquest of Skobeloff. The ability he displayed is emphasized by the voluntary submission of Merv. Gen. Komaroff's reputation is not merely due to administrative and military achievement; he has attained to scientific fame—notably in the fields of archæology, ornithtology, and entomology."

BRITISH BAYONETS.

BRITISH BAYONETS.

The special correspondent of the London Daily Telegraph who accompanied the British troops in their advance toward Khartoum gives his impressions regarding the British bayonet and the Martini-Henry rifie. As to the former he writes: "It was at El Teb that I was first struck with the inferior quality of the English bayonet and sword bayonet. I determined before writing about the matter to watch it in use once more. At Tamai, in the rush and scurry, it was put to a severe rest than any-where else in the Soudan. In that battle the Hadendowas, as they rushed out of their grass cover with their short spears, fairly pitched themselves upon the weapons of our Black Watch and 65th. The triangular bayonet offtimes bent and twisted. On the whole, however, it stood the test better than the sword-bayonet, it think. Like the sword-bayonet, it often bent like hoop iron when a thrust was made if a bone interposed, and became corksorewed in the struggle. It has two serious drawbacks, not so observable in the sword-bayonet. The wound it makes is slight, so that a fanatical savage or inturiated man requires several thrusts before he is placed hors de combat, giving him a chance to run amuck among civilized troops. In the second place, the triangular bayonet, when thrust violently, goes too far, and there is great difficulty in freeing it. At Tamai a stalwart soldier hooked his opponent in such a manner that he had to draw the body twenty yards, as we were retreating, before liberating his weapon. This was the most conspicuous instance of the kind I saw, but it was by no means the only one. The sword-bayonet has weight without breadth, and, with the cutlass, frequently lacks temper. I have seen a blue-jacket's cutlass-sword-bayonet at Tamai, as well as some in the battles up the Nile, bend into a semi-circle, and remain in that shape, unfitting it for a second 'point.' The use it was put to did not justify the giving way of the weapon."

THE ITALIAN ARMY.

THE ITALIAN ARMY.

A CORRESPONDENT writing of the Italian Army says: "There is one great peril with which Italy is threatened and which may neutralize everything else. It is not enough in war that troops should be well drilled and well armed; they must possess also certain moral qualities on which depend their steadiness and their cohesion. Perhaps, in the face of danger, Neapolitans, Romagnoli, Sicilians, Lombards, Florentines, Venetians, and Piedmontese may forget secular antipathies, but at present those antipathies exist. Suicides in the army are numerous, and, if we can believe the newspapers, the motives of those self murders can be traced to provincial aversions and jealousies. An officer shoots himself fancying that his particular provincialism has prevented his promotion, and the soldier shoots himself fancying that because he is from another Province than his officers he is persecuted by them. Private Misden, a

Sicilian, killed 14 of his comrades "because they were Picimontese;" Private Uostanzo, from the Romagna, for an analogous reason assassinated two corporals and a soldier at Padua last month; Sergts. Marino and Saracini bavoneted in his bed another Sergeant because "we are from the Abruzzi, and he was only a Lombard dog." The death penalty had virtually been abolished in Italy for years, the King always commuting the punishment; but it has been re-established at the urgent request of the Minister of War, who considers that executions are indispensable to check the spread of the contagion, while, to avoid the scandals caused by the jeal-ousy between officers, military messes and clubs have been done away with, each officer being permitted to live as he pleases and chose his acquaintances and associates.

nce of the Army and Navy Journal.) ENGLAND AND RUSSIA.

ENGLAND AND RUSSIA.

The plan of campaign under seven neadings, drawn up by General Gourko, and published in the New York Herald of May 13, exactly fits in with the view already expressed by me in the Araw and Navy Journal, that General Komaroff's slap in the face was designed to draw the British forces through Afghanistan to fight Russia on her own chosen ground, with all the arrangements as prepared in General Gourko's memorandum. The whole memorandum turns on the second section, viz.: "General engagement to be avoided until the Angio-Indian Army was drawn into the interior at least 600 miles beyond Candahar."

The scheme was well planned, and certainly was as near success at one time as anything could be. To whom does England owe her escape from the awful trap laid for her? Not to her people, who appeared anxious to fight, being ignorant of the situation. My impression is, the escape is due to the Earl of Differin, the Viceroy of India. It took shape in a little sentence "Lord Dufferin does not think Pendjeh worth fighting for." His view reached the public in England in that form, but if the sentence was completed it would read: "He also is opposed to British force straggling through poor, bare, inhospitable, savage and treacherous Afghanistan, to fight the Russians on their own ground." We may now look on this phase of the disturbance as over, and for renewed attempts of a more advanced character to ensure without fail the success of General Gourko's plan, viz., section 2.

Pendjeh having failed, the next move will be Herat. This is a much more serious matter, and will require time and preparation, Juring which the English authorities can consider what they will do. Will England fight for Herat? My impression is, she would rather have nothing to do with Herat and Afghanistan, and would be content to have the Russians as neighbors. I feel sure it would be better for her to keep to her Indian frontier, and to spend the money which would be spilled in a straggling and bloody Afghan campalign, in drawing closer

one thing we can be certain of, they will use every device to draw us on to their own ground before they reverse Gourko's plans, section 2.

The defence of India would be much more taking with the Canadians and Australians than a campaign in Afghanista, and the time has come when the opinion of the Empire must be considered in order to fully develop the immense resources available, which would be willingly poured forth for defence.

fence.

General Gourko writes bravely about his Cossacks and what he can accomplish with them. 1, on the other hand, believe there never was a man more mistaken.

and what he can accomplish with them. I, on the other hand, believe there never was a man more mistaken.

I know the Cossacks, and I also know the English, Bengal, and Sikh cavalry. I repeat, I believe General Gourko is mistaken in his estimate of the worth of the Cossacks.

There is an important military feature rapidly maturing which will have to be carefully considered. The War Office have now in view a new Place d'armes to which the Russian authorities will have to give due attention in ease of war.

The completion of the Canadian Pacific Railway will bring the fine harbors of Vancouver Island, with its coal mines, graving dock, and Admiralty station, within 16 days of Plymouth. Here, therefore, is a Place d'armes where 20,000 English, Canadian, and Australian troops can easily be assembled to strike a counter blow to that levelled at India. Mistress of the sea, and the Russians having no railways in Corea and Siberia, the Empire can, and doubtiess will, make things lively in the Pacific to reduce the pressure on India. In my last letter I remarked that Russia ought to fight now or never. The Canadian troops have shown their mettle. It has the true ring. The storming of the rific pits at Batoche will awaken a teeling throughout the Empire of a most satisfactory description. It will draw more attention to this country, its great Imperial Strategic Railway and its vast territory waiting the immigration of the overcrowded English people. Steamers are being prepared to run to China and to Australia from our new Place d'armes. Australians, China merchants, and probably reliefs of English troops to India will be passing this way before long.

What is now an unknown land will become familiar, and thus the empire will be bound more closely together than ever. In 1890 the whole situation will be changed; nothing is more certain. England will then, I trust, mix herself less with European complications, and follow rather the wise lines of the United States in looking closely after her own States and Territories, leaving the European powers to rub along without complications, which lead but to worry and disappointments.

CALGARRY, ALBERTA, May 20.

THE NEW BRAZILIAN ARMOR-CLAD.

THE NEW BRAZILIAN ARMOR-CLAD.

The Aquidabau, which has recently been completed by Messrs. Samuda Brothers, ran a very successful series of trials off the Maplin. The vessel, which is of the same general description as the Riachuelo, is 280tt. long and 52ft. wide, the displacement being 5,000 tons. The mean draught on trial was 18ft., the vessel having been designed not to draw much water as she is required for service in the South American rivers. The hull is built of Slemens steel and sheathed with wood. The ram is a solid gun metal casting and the stern frame is of the same material. The machinery is protected by a water-line belt of steel-faced armor Illin. maximum thickness and 7ft. wide. There is an armored deck 2in. thick, carried fore and aft, and arranged to protect the steering gear aft and also to strengthen the ram. The armament consists of four 9in. 20-ton breechloading guns, placed in turrets protected by 10in. armor. On the upper deck there are two 55/in. breechloading guns at the bow and two similar weapons at the stern. There are fifteen Nordenfeldt guns and five ports for the discharge of torpedoes. The engines are by Messrs. Humphrys, Tennant, and Co., and are of the three-cylinder compound type. The Aquidabau was tried in sea-going trim on the 16th May. With natural draught the indicated horse-power was 5,270 and the speed 15,257 knots. With closed stokeholds and fan draught the indicated horse-power was 6,201 indicated horse-power and the speed 15.818 knots. In the forced draught trial only six of the total number of eight boilers were used. Two runs on the mile were made with only one screw working, the speed being at the rate of 11.447 knots, 15 deg. of helm being required to keep the ship straight. A half-circle was turned against the screw in 34 minutes. A six hours' coal trial was made on the 19th May. The official report states that the consumption was at the rate of 45 tons a day when the ship was steaming her contract speed of 14 knots. As the coal bunkers carry 800 tons, the Aquida

MILITARY TRANSPORT BY RAIL.

MILITARY TRANSPORT BY RAIL.

The question of military transport by railway has been completely regulated in France. From a paper on the military importance of French railways, it would appear that sufficient rolling stock is now at the disposal of the railways to meet any demand made on them in time of war. The French War Office disposes, besides, of a well-trained railway staff, capable of performing any service required. The rolling stock includes 6,000 locomotives. The railway network comprises seven lines available for concentrating the French Army at any point of the eastern frontier, besides numerous feeders, and three strategic lines running parallel with the frontier. On each of the seven main lines from thirty to thirty-five trains may be despatched daily, so that on each line a French army corps may be carried to the frontier in 102 trains in three days. It would thus be possible to concentrate the eighteen French army corps in from eight to nine days. To this must be added the time required for mobilization. The French railway network will shortly be completed by freshly-planned lines. Whilst in 1870 the length of French railways was only 16,954 kilometres (18,215 miles). The increase of mileage has consequently not been far short of 100 per cent.

(From Engineering, May 22, 1885.) THE SUAKIM-BERBER RAILWAY.

THE SUAKIM-BERBER RAILWAY.

The campaign in the Soudan is over, and it is decided that the troops, excepting a small garrison, shall be forthwith withdrawn. But it is not decided, or at any rate the decision has not been announced, what is to be done with twenty miles of railway that have been laid at such immense expense? Are the materials to be gathered up again, and sold for what they will fetch, or is the line to remain a monument of British official ineptitude? It is quite certain that it will not be completed, for now that there is neither military nor electioneering capital to be made out of it, the two great incentives to action are withdrawn. The possibility of opening Africa to the light of Christianity and civilization might weigh with certain classes, but it would not reconcile the country to finding the necessary money for the completion of the railway, now that all hope of securing a creditable and honorable conclusion of this Soudan business has been abandoned, and consequently there is no escaping the conviction that the whole structure will either be left stretching its long, useless length across the African sands, or will be broken up and reshipped. It would be worth while, before the last step is taken, to carry a considerable contingent of the War Office officials on a pilgrimage to Suakim, to survey the results of three months of strenuous effort in railway building, on the part of the foremost manufacturing and engineering nation in the world. Twenty miles of rails laid over a country as level as a prairie by the combined efforts of a good sized army, several hundred mayies, and 900 coolies orought from India, is a sight that ought to raise a good deal of pensive reflection in the minds of those that manage our military affairs.

affairs.

It is seldom that we have not some small war on hand, and it is almost always in a wild country where the means of transport are deficient, if not wanting. And yet the army is without a railway corps, and is actually less locomotive than it was in the time of Wellington. In those days there were not one quarter of the scientific appliances to be carried that are now included in the materiel of an army, ammunition was expended at a much slower

rate, and the private soldier, if well shod, was fairly independent of the baggage train. Even then the difficult portion of all military equipment was horsing the wagons and keeping them within reach of the troops, and now when the weights to be carried, are increased, we still follow the old ways with the result that our military movements are hampered far more by the transport department than by the enemy. What is wanted is the evolution of a system by which rapid building of railways can be carried on, and a set of officers well-trained for the purpose. There are plenty of military men to be found in India thoroughly acquainted with railway work, and if a few of them were sent to America to study the system in vogue there on the prairie lines they would have no difficulty in elaborating a plan which might be tried in our next little war, and if found incomplete be improved upon. But however the plan be carried out there can be no question as to its necessity; every war grows more expensive than the last, and more difficult, and we who hold our position among semi-civilized and barbarous peoples by our superiority of equipment, cannot afford to lose any help that can be obtained from the aid of science.

TRAINING OF ENGLISH NAVAL ENGINEERS.

TRAINING OF ENGLISH NAVAL ENGINEERS.

Broad Arrow says: Any honor or promotion conferred upon Mr. Benbow, the Engineer of the Royal Navy, who repaired the boiler of Captain Lord Charles Beresford's steamer when under fire near Khartoum, will be well deserved and thorougly approved by the country. When considering the circumstances under which that feat was performed and the conditions necessary to its performance, one's thoughts at once revert to the system of training naval engineers now in operation at our Royal Steam Factories. Can it be supposed that the kind of training which is there given is calculated to turn out men capable of repairing a boiler at all? Had Mr. Benbow been one of the "superior-position-insociety" engineers, trained in kid gloves and uniform, and taught to depend more upon the calculus than upon a cold chisel, and to rely less upon the skill of his hands than upon a jumbled collection of theories in a, perhaps, bewildered brain, it would have been a serious business for Lord C. Beresford and those whom he went to rescue. Let it not be supposed that we set no value upon the scientific study of the laws of thermo-dynamics, nor upon the application of mathematics generally to the solution of the many problems in physical science associated with the marine steam engine. On the contrary, we are fully alive to all that can be said in favor of properly training and educating, not only engineers, but all other officers in the Royal Navy. But after all, unless an engineer be practical, unless he can use his tools skilfully, he is not efficient. The method of training engineers for the Navy, in operation at Keyham, Portsmouth and elsewhere, is not calculated to turn out men capable of doing what Mr. Benbow recently did, and is, therefore, to that extent unsatisfactory.

(From the London Times.) GERMANY'S NEW CORVETTE.

GERMANY'S NEW CORVETTE.

An addition to the German Navy was made on May 18 by the launch, at Dantzie, of the fast cruiser corvette Arcona, which took place in the presence of General Von Caprid (the chief of the German Admiralty), Gen. Jachmann naming the vessel. The Arcona is a sister ship to the Alexandrine, launched in February last at Kiel, and is of the following dimensions: Length between perpendiculars, 72 metres (257 feet); hreadth of beam, 13 metres (42 feet); displacement, 2370 tons. She is built of iron and steel throughout, and has a double planking of teak, sheathed with copper. Her draught of water, when completely it ed up and fully armed, will be 4.6 metres (somewhat over 15 feet) forward, and 5 metres (16 feet, 6 inches) aft. The vessel is divided into eight water tight compartments by cross builtheads, the will have two compound engines, working independently of each other, placed side by side in the direction of the keel, and developing together 2,400 horse power. Steam will be supplied by eight oylindrical boilers, four to each engine, placed in two separate boiler rooms. The estimated speed of the Arcona is between 14 and 15 knots (18 to 17 miles) an hour. She will be armed with twelve 15-centimetre (3.8 inches) and two 8.7-centimetre (3.9 inches) guns, one light gun, and four Hotchkiss guns. She will also be fitted with a launching apparatus for Whitehead torpedoes.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

THE Japanese Government have entered into a outract with Messrs. Yarrow and Co., of Poplar, ing., for the construction of a seagoing torpedo-oat of exceptionally large size and of a very novel

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Ir is reported that Major Green, of the Royal Engineers, has found excellent fresh water at Port Said by the means of the Norton pump. If this be true, the consequences are of moment, not only to Port Said, but to Expet, and to the European Powers engaged in solving the Egyptian problem—especially to Great Britain.

The blockade of Madagascar by the French fleet has become wearisome to them, and on the China difficulty being settled more energy will be displayed in bringing the Madagascar affair to a speedy issue. It is reported that between three and four thousand men who will be released from further fighting at Tonquin will be sent to Madagascar.

fighting at Tonquin will be sent to Madagascar.

In answer to a question on steel wire guns, Mr.

Brand, said in the English House on May 16, that a
howitzer of 10 in. calibre and a gun of 9.2 in. calibre,
both partly constructed of steel wire, have been ordered for trial on the recommendation of the Ordnance Committee. The guns are being made under
the orders of the responsible officers of the department, who are thoroughly acquainted with the principles involved.

The names of the new English belted cruisers will be the Orlando, Undaunted, Australia. Narcissus, and Galatea, and the ironclads Renown and Sansparett. Orders for their armor have been placed at Sheffield this week.

THE entire number of recruits for the Russian army and Navy in 1885 is fixed at 230,000.

THE French war ship Renard, reported to have oundered in the Red Sea, was a despatch gunboat and arried a crew of 150 men.

THE London newspapers are devoting columns to

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the exposure of alleged defects in the new ironclad \$\frac{djax}{a}\$, which the designers had frequently boasted would be the type of future war vessels. The cost of the construction of the vessel amounted to \$2,500,000, yet after several trials she either refuses to answer to her helm or steers very wildly. Her movements are always uncertain and very eccentric, notwithstanding continued pottering with her machinery and steering gear by her builders to put her m proper trim. Recently, while on a trial trip, after having been in the hands of her builders, she ran amuck and nearly destroyed a whole fishing feet which was cruising in the vicinity. It was only through the utmost exertions of the fishermen that they were able to keep their vessels from being run down by the \$Ajax\$, two of them being actually scraped by the man-of-war. The Admiratly has since warned naval officers and seamen generally that it is dangerous for the \$Ajax\$ to accompany any other vessel.

GENERAL SIE REDVEES BULLEE telegraphs from Egypt that the whole British force has reached Don-gola; that the stations south of that place have been evacuated, and that 7,225 refugees have gone

north.

The laying of the track on the last unfinished section of the Canadian Pacific Railway, near Jackfish Bsy, was completed on May 18. The rails have now been laid continuously from Halifax, in Nova Scotia, to the coast of British Columbia, with the exception of a gap in the Rocky Mountains which will not be filled in before August.

Some important experiments are to be made shortly to ascertain the effect of Whitehead and other torpedoes upon armor-clads, and the Resistance is to be prepared for the purpose.

THE Russian Government has ordered several Monorieff gun-carriages from Messrs. Easton.

THE War Minister of Germany is drafting a plan for a large increase of the army, based upon calculated results of the coming general census. The peace effective will be raised from 418,000 to 489,000. Besides this, two new batteries will be added to each corps d'armée, and two guns to each battery not mobilized—practically augmenting the articlery sixty per cent. The cavalry increase has not yet been decided upon.

cided upon.

It is said that Lord Wolseley feels very acutely the bitter disappointment, and in some ways the actual humiliation, to which he has been exposed by the resolution of the Government to abandon the programme which he announced on their behalf to the troops, and to give up that very settled purpose of marching to Khartoum in the autumn which was proclaimed to the expedition.

The new canal at St. Petersburg was formally opened on Wednesday in the presence of the Czar and Czarina. Their Majesties proceeded in the Imperial yacht to Cronstadt Roads, where the Czar inspected the Skobeleff, recently arrived from the Mediterranean, and after passing round the fleet, the ships of which manned yards and fired a salute, returned to Peterhoff.

The date of May 24—which, says the Avenir Militaire, had best be left to oblivion, but which the annually-recurring manifestations keep before people's eyes—reminds us that the Versailles Army, in its operations against the Commune, suffered heavily. The casualties were: General and staff officers killed, 5: wounded, 10. Other officers killed, 80; wounded, 430. Rank and file killed, 800; wounded, 6,024.

6,022.

The Russian Government has recently ordered 100 guns of small calibre (42 millimetres, equal to 1.638 in.) and gun-carriages. They have likewise commissioned a Finnish Engineer, Dahlgreen, to construct within two months three new batteries at Drumsoe and Melkoe.

PASTRY WITHOUT BUTTER.

PASTRY WITHOUT BUTTER.

The American pie has been subjected to more unjust abuse from foreign writers than any other of our distinctive products, if we except the recent tirade against the American hog. And yet we cannot say that it has been altogether undeserved, because of the villanous compound, thick, hard and heavy, that is too often made to do duty as a "crust," and which by courtesy is called "pastry." Light, tender, flaky, and digestible pie crust and alk kinds of pastry can be made most readily by the use of Royal Baking Powder, without any butter, or with half the usual portion, if preferred, or with a small quantity of lard or other shortening as desired. Pie crust thus made is much more wholesome



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BIRTHS.

CLEM.—A son to the wife of Captain John L. Clem, A. Q. M., U. S. A., at Fort McHenry, Md., June 8.

MARRIED.

CARBAUGH—GREENE.—At Grace Church, Brooklyn, N. Y., une 9, Lieutenant Harvey C. Carbaugh, 5th U. S. Artil-rry, to Miss M. Ethel Greene. Writes 24,000 Words Without Re-Alking!
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CONVERSE—SPENCER.—At Hartford, June 2, W. H. CON-ERSE, of New Haven, President of the Winchester Arms ompany, and BELLE SPENCEH.

Company, and Belle Spencer.

Kent-Earon.—On June 3, 1885. at St. Paul's Church,
Troy, N. Y., by the Rev. Francis Harrison, J. Ford Kent,
of the U. S. Army, and Mary Mallory, daughter of the
late Edward O. Eaton, of Troy. No cards.

RUSSH—FAY.—At Annapolis, Md., May 19. Passed Assistant
Surgeon Chas. W. RUSH, U. S. N., to Miss E. C. FAY, daughter of Professor W. W. Fay, U. S. N.
SICKEL-JOUETT.—At New Orleans, La., June 3, by Bishop
Galleher, Mary L. Jouett, nicce of Col. W. Schaumberg,
to Lieutenant Horatio G. Sickel, Jr., 7th U. S. Cavalry.
No cards.

DIED.

CLARK.—At Key West, Fia., June 7, Commander Lewis CLARK, U. S. Navy.

GROVER.—At Atlantic City, at 7 A.M., June 6, Brevet Major leneral Cuvier Grover, Colonel 1st U. S. Cavalry.

HOUGHTON,—On June 6, at Eastport, Maine, OLINDA ANN PRINCE HOUGHTON, wife of Hon, Partmon Houghton, and sister of Lieut.-Col. Henry Prince, U.S. A.

MUSE.—At Cambridge, Md., June 7, Mrs. E. R. MUSE, mother of Captain W. S. Muse, U. S. M. C.

WHIPPLE.—At New York City, June 8, WALTER C. WHIPPLE, eldest son of General William D. and Caroline M. Whipple, aged 25 years.

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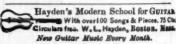
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